



The **GTM**
GREATER TUBATSE
MUNICIPALITY

South Africa's first democratic platinum city



Annual Report

2008-2009

General Information

GENERAL INFORMATION

I. Executive Committee

- (i) Cllr. R. S. Mamekoa (Mayor)
- (ii) Cllr. H. L. Phala (Portfolio Head: Finance)
- (iii) Cllr. M. M. Manamela (Portfolio Head: Technical Services)
- (iv) Cllr. P. P. Motene (Portfolio Head: Economic and Land Development)
- (v) Cllr. M. B. Pholoane (Portfolio Head: Corporate Services)
- (vi) Cllr. S. R. Sekgobela (Portfolio Head: Community Services)
- (vii) Cllr. A. Mohlala (Portfolio Head: Strategic Services)
- (viii) Cllr. C. Moshwana (Deputy Head: Strategic Services)
- (ix) Cllr. E. Molapo (Deputy Head: Finance)
- (x) Cllr. A. Ngwane (Deputy Head: Community Services)

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This document has been issued in terms of section 127 (2) of Municipal Finance Management Act, Act No. 56 of 2003, which states that the Mayor of a municipality must, within seven month after the end of a financial year, table in the municipal council the Annual Report of the municipality and of any municipal entity under the municipality's sole or shared control.

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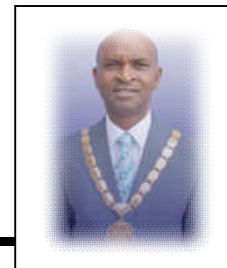
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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION & OVERVIEW

1.1 Mayoral Foreword



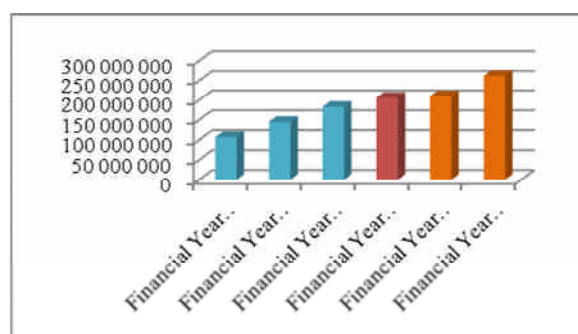
2008/09 financial year was a very hectic year politically, socially and economically. The whole world experienced economic meltdown. More households were drawn into poverty as the value of our Rand depreciated and more people were retrenched from their works. That has also affected our revenue as more people were unable to service their accounts. 2008/09 was also an election year. On 22nd April 2009, millions of South Africans; black, white and Indians joined long queues to go and vote for the government of their choice both nationally and provincially. The results of the National and Provincial government had an impact on the Local government as councillors were moving from one party to the other. Greater Tubatse Municipality was not immune to that; there were councillors who were deployed to other spheres of government and those who moved from one party to the other. Councillor Boshago D was deployed by her party the ANC to the National government and her position was replaced by Councillor Mohlala S; Councillor Tjatji P and Molapo E were recalled by their former parties ANC and PAC respectively and replaced by Cllr Kgweni P and Ngwatle A.

On sad note, the Municipality lost number souls due to Cholera outbreak at Ga-Mampuru, Ga-Motodi, Ga-Matokomane, Taung, Mareseleng, Mooihoek, Diphale and Moroke. Mampuru village was the most affected area by the Epidemic, 23 people passed away due to the Epidemic. In respond to the outbreak a task team consisting of Greater Tubatse Municipality, Greater Sekhukhune District Municipality, local mines and department Health and Social welfare Limpopo was established. The team has done a wonderful job; hence the epidemic was brought under control. Thank you for been there in time of need.

Nevertheless, as Mayor of the Greater Tubatse Municipality, it is once again my privilege and pride to present this Annual Report to our communities as a reflection of the work that we have done on your behalf during the period 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009. We are indeed proud of what we were able to deliver with the limited resources to our disposal. At the same time we must acknowledge that we are faced with persisting challenges in service delivery and ensuring a sustained improvement in the living conditions of our people and all communities in our municipal area.

We are proudly celebrating the progress we have made with the structuring of our municipal fiscals. Our budget for 2007/2008 was R145 million. The budget for 2008/2009 shall be 191 million rand, of which R142, 39 million is earmarked for operational expenses and R49,25 million for capital; and R206 million is planned for 2009/10 financial year.

Financial Year	Budget	Increment
Financial Year 2006/07	107 000 000	
Financial Year 2007/08	145 000 000	35.51%
Financial Year 2008/09	191 000 000	26.21%
Financial Year 2009/10	206 000 000	12.57%
Financial Year 2010/11	210 000 000	1.94%
Financial Year 2011/12	262 000 000	24.76%



(Source: The Tubatse LM web-site: www.tubatse.gov.za)

We are proud to announce the following achievements in during the 2008/09 financial year:

- ☐ During the Greater Sekhukhune District Municipal Mayor's Excellence Awards, our Municipality was named "*the best performing municipality in Sekhukhune*". This indicates our commitment to service delivery.
- ☐ We successfully developed a Local HIV/Aids Strategy, which will be fully implemented in the coming financial year. The success of the programme was made possible through the good working relationship with non-governmental organisation such as *Total Control of the Epidemic* (TEC).
- ☐ Our Municipality successfully established a Public Works Unit, which is operational and a programme is developed to ensure that all rural roads in Greater Tubatse Municipality are maintained. 450 kilometres of roads in Greater Tubatse municipality were gravelled to date.
- ☐ The Municipality spent hundred percent of the Municipal Infrastructure Grant from the National Government by the end of March 2009.
- ☐ The projects of building community halls in Driekop and Ga-Mokgotho are completed.
- ☐ The building of small access bridges at Ga-Malekane, Taung, Mapareng and Ga-Madiseng respectively is completed.
- ☐ The abovementioned projects created one hundred and thirty eight jobs in GTM, fifty-four (54) men, thirty (30) women, thirty-one (31) male youth and twenty-three (23) female youth.

In terms of support from sector departments, some of the main initiatives funded in the 2009/10 budget include:

- ☐ The Department of Roads and Transport will spent an amount of R20 000 000 million on the Ngwaabe Access Road.
- ☐ The South African Roads Agency for Limpopo (SANRAL), which is focusing on upgrading gravel Roads to Tar will spent R119 million to repair the Ga-Masha to Ga-Mampuru road.
- ☐ Malokela to Marulaneng and Driekop Cross to Maandagshoek roads are planned for 2009/10 financial year..
- ☐ The Department of Education has put aside an amount of R26 million to build new schools and upgrading other schools at Praktiseer – Itirele Primary and a new Burgersfort Secondary School.
- ☐ The Department of Health & Social Development will be spending an amount of R6 million to construct a new Emergency Service centre at Leboeng and a New Health Centre at Maandaghoek.
- ☐ The Department of Public Works will be focusing on renovating government houses at Praktiseer for R170 000. They will also build 20 housing units for the Tubatse Cost Centre for an amount of R1,1 million.
- ☐ The Department of Water, Forestry and Fisheries will spent R64 million for the Lebalelo Bulk Water Supply and Malokela Water Phase 2. The Department will also spend 243 million on resource development for the Lebalelo Scheme to Olifantspoort.

The Hon. Cllr Ralepane Mamekoa

Mayor: Greater Tubatse Local Municipality

Date

1.2 Assessment of Municipal Performance by the Municipal Manager



As Municipal Manager of the Greater Tubatse Municipality, I would like to thank both the administration and the community at large for support and good work done in 2008/09. The Management of the Municipality strive towards the development of Tubatse as a Platinum City in an integrated manner to improve the quality of life for all.

As a municipal administration, we are proud of our efforts during the preceding financial year to increase our capacity to render services to our communities. In this regard, the following are specifically worth mentioning:

Under Municipal Transformation and Organisational Development we have achieved the following:

- A comprehensive performance management system has been introduced; including the finalisation of the annual Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan and an individual performance management system that allows the Municipality to evaluate the performance of its managers in terms of their contributions to the implementation of the IDP. Our plan for 2009/10 is to cascade the PMS to our level one managers;
- Our sensitivity towards gender issues; of the 57 Councillors, 27 are women; out of 222 staff members 99 members are women and 123 are men.
- The total number of approved posts on the organisational structure for 2008/09 financial year was 229 but only 222 posts are currently filled.
- The GTM was able to develop a 2007/08 Annual Report. The draft Annual Report 2007/08 was taken for public comments in February 2009 by the Oversight Committee. It was adopted with reservation by Council in April 2009.

Basic Service Delivery

The status of service delivery in our municipality is as follow:

Figure/Table 1: *Status of service delivery in GTM*

Services	2001/02 (per Households)	2008/09Current(per households)
Water at RDP standard	66,6%	79,3%
Electricity	46,6%	66,1%
Toilet facilities(VIP)	10,7%	70,5%
Toilet facilities(Flush)	5,5%	8,5%
Refuse Disposal (mun)	7,3%	8,2%
Refuse Disposal (own Refuse dump)	65,1%	76,9%
Housing	69,6%	72,9%
Roads Infrastructure Backlog	798,9km	493km

Free Basic Services provisioning

Figure/Table 2: *Free Basic service in GTM*

Total Number of poor households	HH served with free basic energy	Collection rate	HH served with free Basic Water	Collection rate
39451	8503	21,5%	44357	112,4%

Local Economic Development

The following have been achieved:

- LED unit is established and functional, although understaffed;
- LED forum is launched;
- 23 Local SMMEs been support;
- 670 jobs are created through LED initiatives;
- LUMS development is at 95% completion; and
- SDF is approved.

Municipal Financial Viability and Management

Figure/Table 3: Financial Overview (June 2009)

Items	Budget(R)	Actual(R)
Revenue	142.39m	152,01m
Expenditure	142.39m	139,51m
Overall Capex	49,25m	39,8m
MIG	21,24m	21,24m

- Overall Consumer Debt is R45.17m
- Overall Debt collection rate is 81%
- Cost Recovery stand at 81%

Good governance and public participation

- Municipal Council is fully functional;
- All section 80 committees are in place and functional;
- All 29 wards committee are functional and submit reports monthly. The municipality have 27 CDW's who are deployed in her. There are 11 traditional leaders who form part of the Council as observers;
- Customer Satisfaction was conducted by the Department of Local Government on our behalf;
- Communication unit is established ;
- Communication strategic is in place;
- Municipal conducted two IDP/PMS for a ; and
- The Municipal website is functional and updated weekly.

Key Challenges in the Municipality

- 70% backlog of Rural roads repairs and maintains;
- Population growth due to increasing mining industries;
- Lack of land for Development;
- Under implementation of Property Rate Act;
- Employment vacancy rate stand at 35%;
- Low number of women at senior management level and unbalanced gender ratio with men having the upper hand;
- 28,7% of households have no access to water and sanitation;
- Less than 40% of Household are without Electricity;
- Less than 30% of the population is without Houses;
- 61% of the Municipal roads are gravelled; and
- Skill attraction and retention is difficult, hence inadequate staff.

1.3 Overview of the Municipality

Greater Tubatse Local Municipality comprises five previous local municipalities which have been disestablished either entirely or only in part, namely:

The Dilokong RLC (entirely);

The Lydenburg Rural TRC (partly);

The Ohrigstad/Eastern Tubatse RLC (entirely);

The Steelpoort/Burgersfort TLC (entirely); and

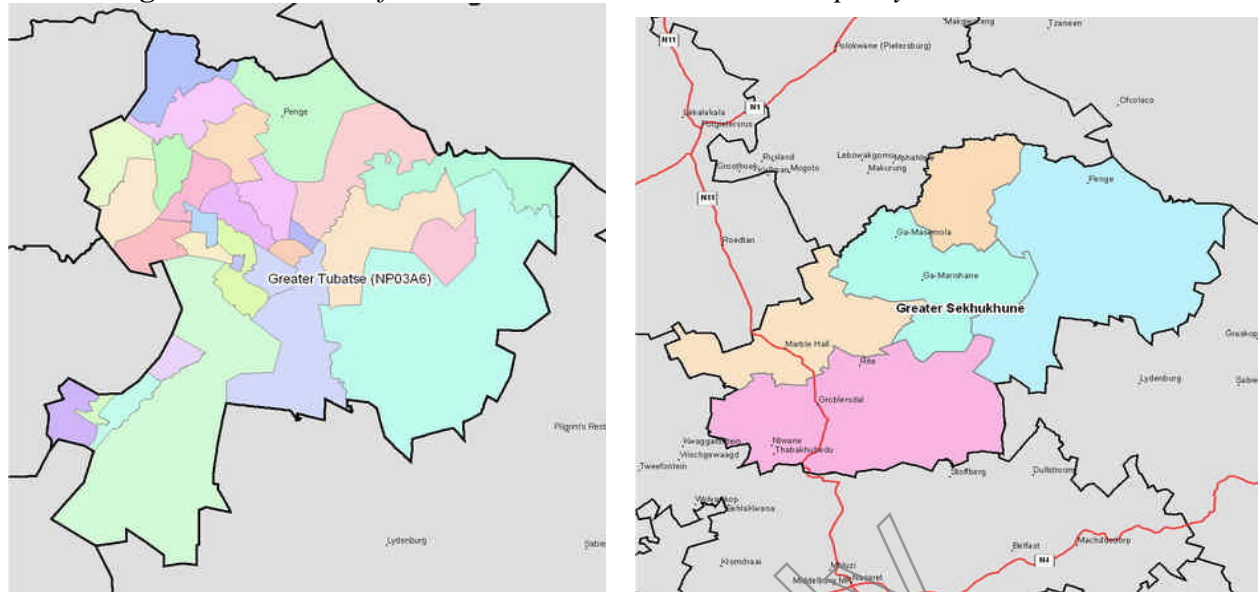
The Tubatse Steelpoort RLC (partly)

The Municipality has a population of 343,470 people, spread over 29 municipal wards. The municipality lies in the Limpopo Province with its seat in Burgersfort. Its borders stretch from the Olifants River (north of the Strydom tunnel to 35km south of Lydenburg; from Ohrigstad to Steelpoort park). The municipality is located 150 km from Polokwane city. It is part of the Bushveld Igneous Complex (the Dilokong Spatial Development Corridor) from Potgietersrus to Lydenburg. It is a category B municipality whose name is derived from the Tubatse River (Steelpoort River).

The area has about thirty mines that are currently in the process of being opened and others that have been in existence for as far back as the 1920s. The main minerals currently being mined are platinum, chrome, vanadium, andalusite, silica and magnetite.

Apart from mining, business and agricultural sectors are also making an important contribution to the area's economy. Agricultural production includes citrus farming, vegetables, corn and maize.

Table / Figure 4: Location of the Greater Tubatse Local Municipality



(Municipal Demarcation Board, <http://www.demarcation.org.za/>)

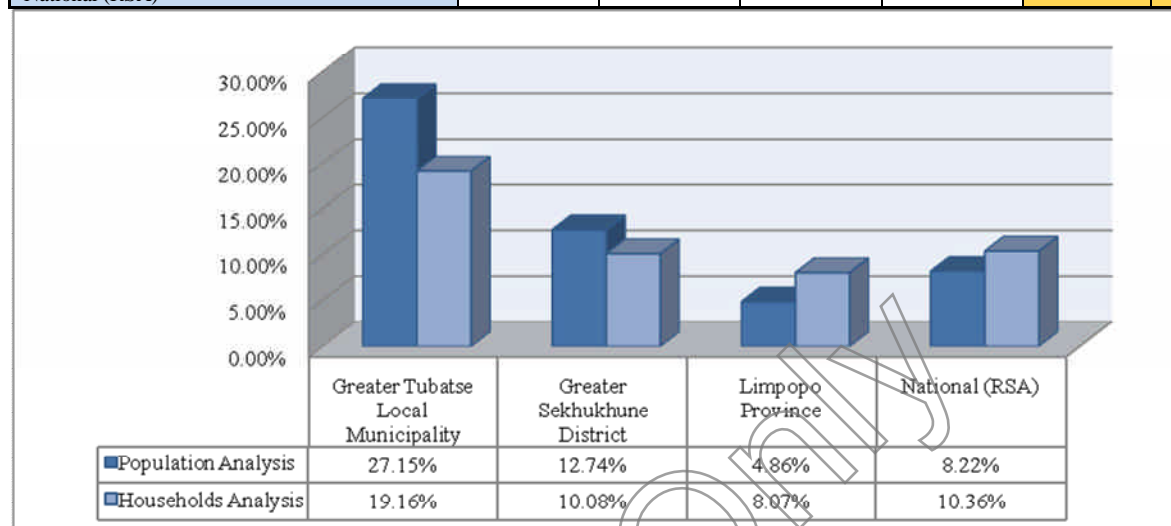
Greater portion of the municipality is dominantly rural, which is about 98% and only 2% is urban. The rural area is dominantly governed by tribal authorities, while the urban area is dominantly owned by private companies. Approximately 50% of the land in Greater Tubatse municipality is under claim. According to the records from Land Claim Commissioner in the first quarter of 2007 out of 52 land claims lodged in Tubatse, 13 were gazetted and 39 were in the process of being gazetted. Only small portion of the land in GTM belongs to the municipality and that is a recipe for development backlog in the municipality.

If the results of Census 2001 are compared with the results of the Community Survey conducted in 2007, the substantial increase in the population and number of households in the Greater Tubatse Local Municipality is evident.

The population of the municipality, as reflected in the results of the Community Survey, 2007, are as follows:

Figure / Table 5: Population / households in the GTM, in comparison with that of other spheres of government

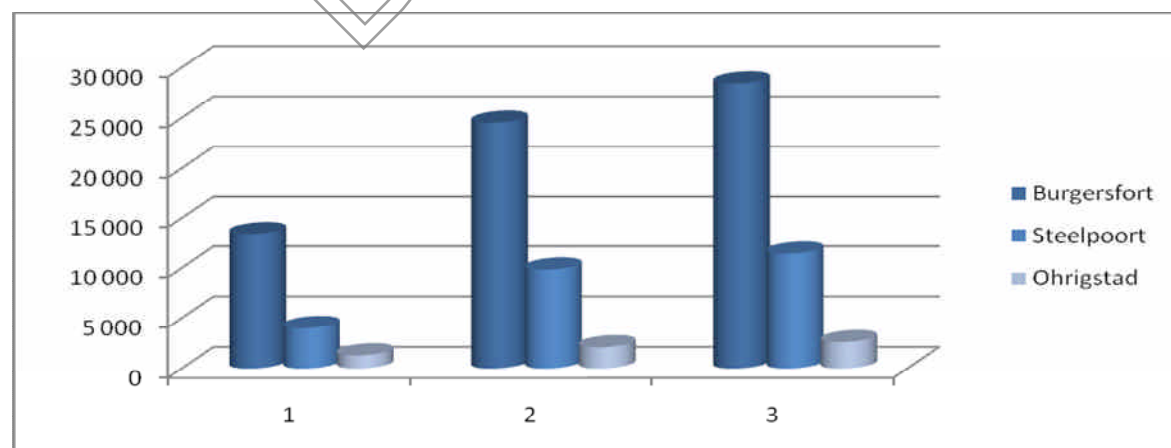
Sphere	Population		Households		Population	Households
	2001	2007	2001	2007	Analysis	Analysis
Greater Tubatse Local Municipality	270 123	343 470	53 850	66 611	27.15%	19.16%
Greater Sekhukhune District	967 185	1 090 424	195 285	217 172	12.74%	10.08%
Limpopo Province	4 995 534	5 238 286	1 117 855	1 215 935	4.86%	8.07%
National (RSA)	44 819 778	48 502 063	11 205 705	12 500 609	8.22%	10.36%



Information gathered during IDP fact-finding events indicates the following anticipated growth in population in the municipal growth point area until 2015:

Figure / Table 6: Projected population growth

Growth Point	2005	2010	2015
Burgersfort	13 389	24 525	28 431
Steelpoort	4 015	9 845	11 414
Ohrigstad	1 313	2 115	2 621
TOTAL	18 717	36 485	42 466

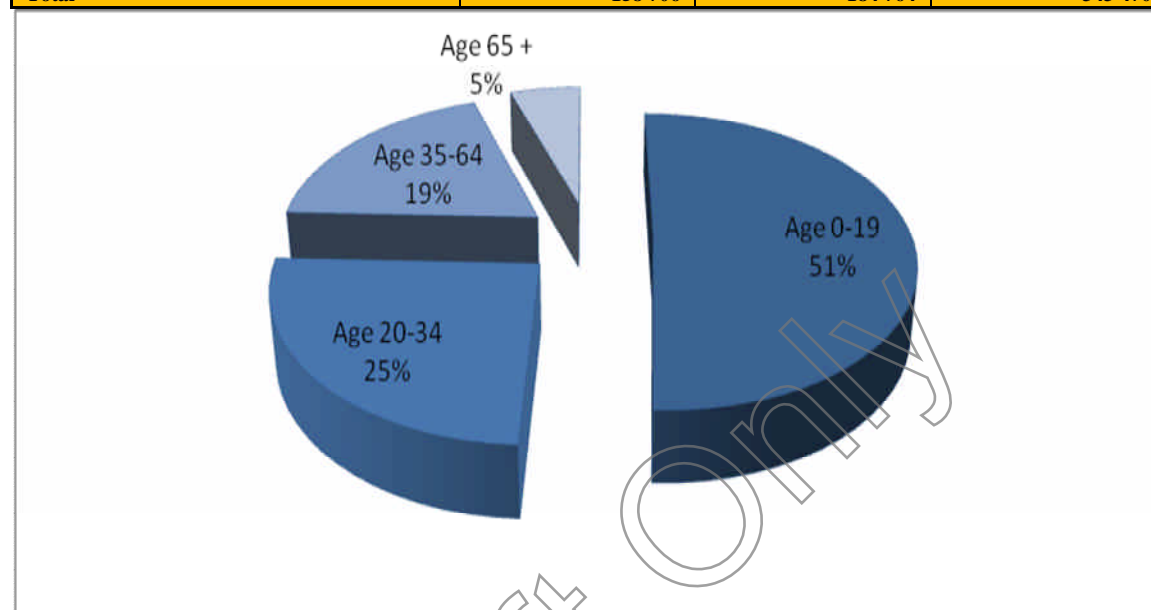


(Source: 2006/07 IDP Review)

Figure / Table 7: Age Profile

The age profile of the area's population is as follows:

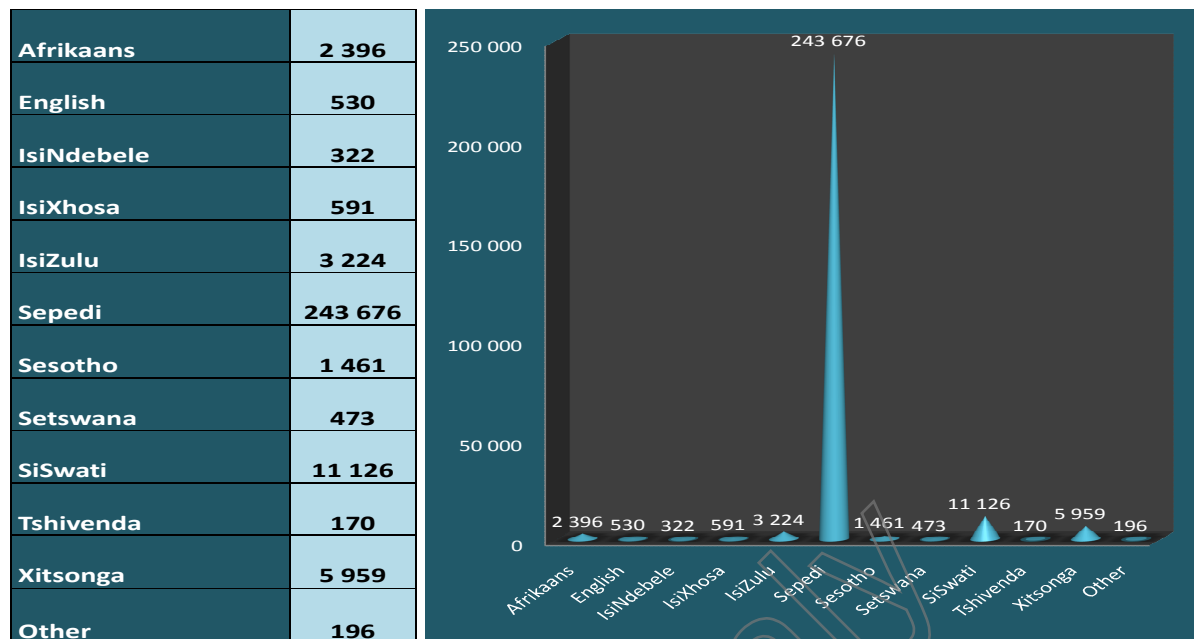
Age	Male	Female	Total
Age 0-19	84 942	87 679	172 621
Age 20-34	39 816	45 199	85 015
Age 35-64	28 316	39 979	65 745
Age 65 +	5 632	11 907	17 539
Total	158 706	184 764	343 470



(Source: Community survey 2007)

The predominant language in the municipality is Sepedi – 90,21% of the population speaks the language. Other languages worth mentioning are SiSwati (4,12%) and Xitsonga (1.7%). None of the other languages has a representation of 1% or more as language of preference among the local population.

Figure/Table 8: Language profile of GTM



In terms of its racial composition, the African group dominates the population of the area:

Figure / Table 9: Racial Profile

Race	Male	Female	Total
Black	157 522	183 556	341 078
Coloured	382	224	606
Indian/Asian	60	84	144
White	692	950	1 642
Total	158 656	184 814	343 470

Figure/Table10: Socio- Economic Amenities

Amenities	Municipal Areas
1.Further Education and Training Centre(FET)	Praktiseer
2. Hospitals	Mecklenburg, Driekop(Dilokong) & Penge
3.Clinics	Bothashoek, Praktiseer, Maandagshoek, Taung, Kgautswane(Rietfontein), Leboeng, Motlolo, Motodi, Phiring(Spekspruit), Selala, Mmotlane, Mashabela, Longtill, Mampuru , Masha, Makofane, Motshana
4. Satellite police stations	Driekop, Steelpoort & Mapodile
5. Police Stations	Leboeng, Praktiseer, Burgersfort, Ohrigstad & Mecklenburg

Amenities	Municipal Areas
6. Post offices	Driekop, Steelpoort, Ohrigstad, Burgersfort & Mecklenburg
7. Sport Complex/stadium	Mecklenburg
8. Thusong Service Centres	Kgopaneng, Leboeng & Kgautswane
9. Judiciary Courts	Mecklenburg, Praktiseer, Burgersfort & Leboeng

1.4 Executive Summary

1.4.1. Vision and Mission

Vision Statement

To develop Tubatse as a platinum city, in an integrated manner, to improve the quality of life for all.

Mission Statement

To promote –

- ☐ Local accountable democracy through active community participation
- ☐ Economic advance of fighting poverty and unemployment.
- ☐ Accessible, needs-satisfying service rendered in a sustainable, affordable manner.
- ☐ Municipal transformation and institutional development.
- ☐ Environmental management to ensure a balanced between safe human settlements and economic base of the municipality.

The Greater Tubatse Local Municipality's strategic performance framework is composed of four inter-related management elements, namely:

- (1) The Integrated Development Plan (IDP), which constitutes the strategic plan of the Municipality that sets direction to all its collective activities, and contains its long-term growth and development objectives, strategies and projects;
- (2) The Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) that operationalise the IDP, link it with the Municipality's in-year budget and align its capacity with its anticipated service delivery performance; and
- (3) The Performance Management System that has served as a performance monitoring and evaluation tool to regularly assess and evaluate the performance of the Municipality in terms of its IDP and SDBIPs.
- (4) Budget, which make it possible for the municipality to achieve its Strategic Objectives

Figure/Table11: GTM Key Performance Areas

<i>Strategic Themes</i>	<i>Strategic Objectives</i>
Local Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Create community beneficiation and empowerment opportunities through networking for increased employment and poverty alleviation. <input type="checkbox"/> Create a stable economic environment by attracting suitable investors. <input type="checkbox"/> Address community needs through developmental spatial and integrated planning.
Basic Service Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Improve access to sustainable and affordable services. <input type="checkbox"/> Promote environmentally sound practices and social development. <input type="checkbox"/> Optimise infrastructure investment and services. <input type="checkbox"/> Maintain and upgrade municipal assets.
Good Governance and Public Participation; Municipal Transformation and Organisational Development; and Financial Viability and Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Develop effective and sustainable stakeholder relations. <input type="checkbox"/> Increase financial viability through increased revenue, and effective and efficient budget management. <input type="checkbox"/> Develop and improve systems, processes, procedures and policies by practicing sound governance. <input type="checkbox"/> Develop a high-performance culture for a changed, diverse, efficient and effective local government. <input type="checkbox"/> Develop and build a skilled and knowledgeable workforce. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Attract and retain best human capital to become employer of choice.

1.4.2. Overview of the financial position of the Municipality: 2008/09

1.4.2.1. Budget vs. Actual Revenue and Expenditure: 2008/09

Figure/table 12: Budget v/s Actual Revenue and Expenditure

	Budgeted (R)	Actual(R)
Revenue	R142,39m	R152, 01m
Expenditure	R142,39m	R139, 51m

1.4.2.1.1. Revenue

Figure/Table 13: Revenue

Items	Budgeted 2008/09	Actual 2008/09	Variance %
Grant and subsidies	R44 979 847	R66 432 054	47%
Rates and Other services	R47 707 272	R33 054 116	39%
Other Income	R2 224 615	R7 549 576	239%
Total	R94 911 734	R107 035 746	13%

1.4.2.1.2. Expenditure

Figure/Table 14: Expenditure

Items	Budgeted 2008/09	Actual 2008/09	Variance
Operational Expenditure	R134 933 898	R139 512 126	3%
Capital Expenditure	R29 665 000	R32 050 813	8%
Total	R164 598 898	R171 562 939	4%

1.4.2.2. Grants

Figure/Table 15: Grants

Grants	Amount Received (R)	Amount Spent (R)	Variance %
Finance Management Grants	R500 000	R500 000	0%
Municipal System Improvement Grant	R735 000	R735 000	0%
Municipal Infrastructure Grant	R21 243 000	R21 243 000	0%
District Grant	R815 625	R815 625	0%
Equitable Share	R54 989 000	R54 989 000	0%
Free Basic Electricity	R2 492 492	R2 492 492	0%
Limpopo Province - Planning	R6 900 000	R6 900 000	0%
Total	R87 675 054	R87 675 054	0%

Figure / Table 16: Projects over the MTREF period 2008/09-2011/12

Capital Projects: 2009/10	
Street lights and high mast lights in rural areas	R 3 000 000
Burgersfort roads	R 8 900 000
Ngwabe internal roads	R 3 500 000
Rural roads maintenance (Small Access Bridges)	R 5 449 209
Roads re-gravelling	R 5 000 000

Capital Projects: 2009/10	
Community halls	R 4 599 000
Ohrigstad Internal Roads	R 6 020 000
Traffic lights	R 1 500 000

Capital Projects: 2010/11	
Streetlights and high mast lights	R 5 000 000
Burgersfort roads	R 10 150 000
Rural roads maintenance (Small Access Bridges)	R 5 829 906
Rural roads maintenance (Re-gravelling)	R 6 000 000
Community halls	R 4 500 000
Ohrigstad Internal Roads	R 7 520 000
Praktiseer Internal Roads	R 8 000 000

Capital Projects: 2011/12	
Upgrading of Cemeteries	R1 000 000
Upgrading of Ntwampe Sport field	R200 000
Upgrading of Roads at Praktiseer	R10 000 000
Upgrading of Roads at Ohrigstad	R5 000 000
Upgrading of Roads at Ga-Mapodile	R5 000 000
Burgersfort Roads and Bridges	R15 000 000
Public works(Rural Roads Equipments)	R10 000 000
Street Lights	R1500 000
Riba Cross to Ga-Riba access Roads	R150 000
Electrification (Village house connections)	R5 000 000
Community Halls	R2 000 000
Small access Bridges	R1500 000
Bulk Infrastructure	R15 000 000
NDPG	R33 000 000
Furniture and Equipments	R150 000

(Source: GTM 2009-2013 IDP)

Chapter 2

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

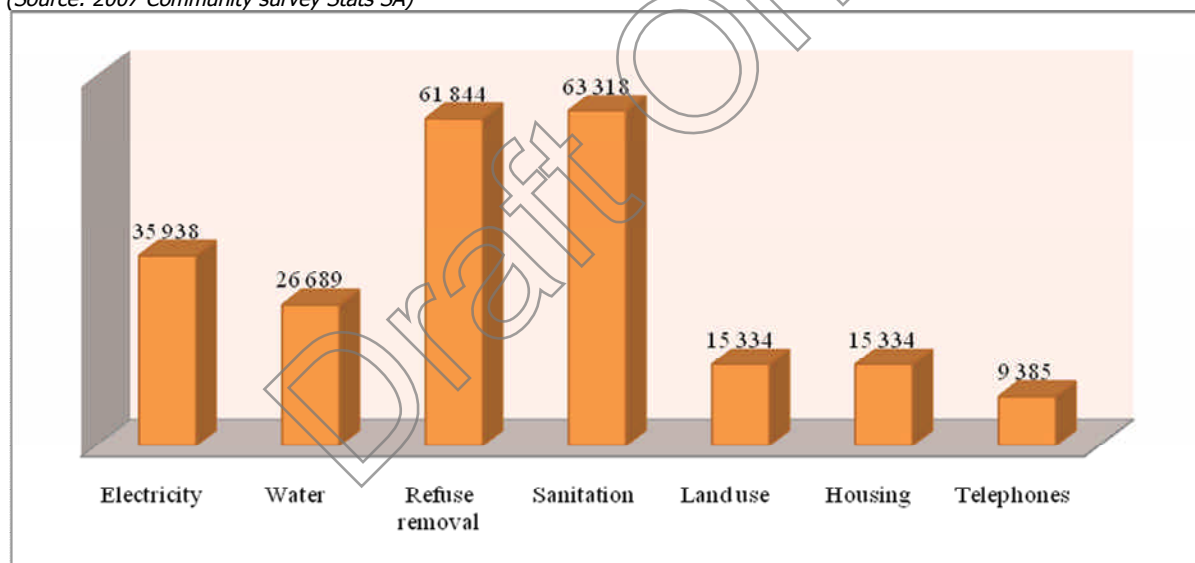
2. Performance Highlights

Great strides have been made since the inception of the post-1994 democratic government in expanding services to all the communities of the Greater Tubatse Municipal area. However, services such as electricity, roads and water remain serious challenges, partly because of the rural nature of the area and huge service backlogs the Municipality is experiencing.

Figure / Table 17: Profile: Basic Services

Basic Service	Delivery Status	Backlog	
Electricity	30 673	35 938	Households
Water	399 202	26 689	Households
Refuse removal	4 767	61 844	Households
Sanitation	3 293	63 318	Households
Land use	51 277	15 334	Households
Housing	51 277	15 334	Households
Telephones	51 276	9 385	Households

(Source: 2007 Community survey Stats SA)



The following Table provides a comprehensive overview of the Greater Tubatse Local Municipality's powers, functions and responsibilities in terms of the delivery of basic services to its communities:

Figure / Table 18: Powers, functions of the GTLM

Service[s]	Powers and Functions (GTLM)	Provided by (Responsibility of)
Water and Sanitation	No	Greater Sekhukhune District Municipality
Electricity	No	Eskom
Municipal Roads	Yes	Greater Tubatse Local Municipality
Other Roads (district and provincial)	No	Greater Sekhukhune District Municipality and the Limpopo Department of Transport
Housing	No	Limpopo Department of Housing

The following issues reflect the current serious service backlogs that the Municipality experiences:

- ☐ Approximately 28,7% of households in the municipal jurisdiction do not have access to water & sanitation services;
- ☐ Approximately 40% of households in the municipal jurisdiction do not have access to electricity;
- ☐ Approximately 70% of rural roads in the municipal area are in need of urgent repairs and maintenance upgrades.

These challenges are further worsened by the fact that 80% of the service backlogs falls outside the powers & functions of the municipality. The Municipality's commitment to solve the remaining challenges is evident from the fact that 100% of the capital budget has been spent.

SUMMARY OF BUDGET PERFORMANCE AS ON 2009/06/30:

Figure / Table 19: Budget Performance, 2008/09

Department	Budget as per SDBIP	Adjusted budget 2008/09	Actual expenditure: June 2009	Variance R	Variance %
Corporate Services	18 870 661	22 261 823	21 161 094	1 100 729	5.83
Executive Support	24 372 883	26 789 558	27 338 728	-549 170	-2.25
Municipal Manager	2 136 526	2 823 382	2 698 183	125 199	5.86
Finance	36 151 714	34 752 197	17 215 024	17 537 173	50.4
Technical Admin	5 533 387	8 991 362	8 665 242	326 120	5.89
Water Supply	9 498 619	5 758 612	4 061 657	1 696 955	17.87

Department	Budget as per SDBIP	Adjusted budget 2008/09	Actual expenditure: June 2009	Variance R	Variance %
Sewer Disposal	6 148 126	4 334 373	2 584 963	1 749 410	28.45
Technical Roads	12 083 882	12 551 214	7 909 460	4 641 754	38.41
Technical Refuse Removal	8 413 120	8 947 839	6 720 533	2 227 306	26.47
Technical Municipal Buildings	1 256 000	2 075 054	2 046 196	28 858	2.30
Community Services admin	2 736 866	3 130 116	3 238 973	-108 857	-3.98
Protection Services	5 325 915	6 123 167	7 212 507	-1 089 340	-20.45
Cemeteries	547 131	411 097	357 451	53 646	9.81
Libraries	1 060 083	1 109 081	1 132 245	-23 164	-2.19
Strategic Planning	3 447 999	3 657 990	3 629 070	28 920	0.84
Economic & Land Development	6 264 440	6 388 191	4 831 675	1 556 516	24.85
	143 847 351	150 105 056	120 803 002	29 302 054	20.37

2.1 Water

Provisioning of water in Greater Tubatse Municipality is the competency of district municipality (Sekhukhune District Municipality). The Greater Tubatse Local Municipality has water service authority in the areas such as Burgersfort, Steelpoort and Ohrigstad. According to 2007 the *Community Survey*, 17% of the local population obtain water from natural resources such as rivers, streams and rainfall; 72,5% of people obtain water from public taps; 6,8% from boreholes and 51,8% from an onsite tap. The table below shows breakdown of water supply in the municipality:

Figure / Table 20: Access to water services

Source	Percentage access		
	Census 2001	CS 2007	Development
Piped water inside the dwelling	3.7	8.4	4.7
Piped water inside the yard	13.4	12.3	-1.1
Piped water from an access point outside the yard	45.1	51.8	6.7
Borehole	4.4	6.8	2.4
Spring	1.1	0.2	-0.9
Dam / pool	1.9	0.2	-1.7
River / stream	24.9	16.2	-8.7
Water vendor	1.1	2.9	1.8
Rainwater tank	0.3	0.4	0.1
Other	4.3	0.7	-3.6

(Source: Census 2001 / Community Survey 2007)

If the performance of the Municipality is put in comparative perspective with other spheres of government, its achievements became clear, in spite of the challenges that face it:

Figure / Table 21: Access to piped water

Percentage of households with access to piped water	2001 (%)	2007 (%)	Improvement (%)
Greater Tubatse Local Municipality	62.2	72.5	10.3
Greater Sekhukhune District	57.0	64.6	7.6
Limpopo Province	78.1	83.6	5.5
National (RSA)	84.5	88.6	4.1

(Source: Census 2001 / Community Survey 2007)

In order to improve accessibility to basic water supplies, the Sekhukhune District Municipality allocated R108 million to the Greater Tubatse Local Municipality for water provisioning for 2008/09 financial year. Below are projects that were identified and implemented in GTM in 2008/09 by the Sekhukhune District Municipality.

Figure / Table 22: Water Projects

Name of the Project	Budget Allocation	Progress
1. Penge Refurbishment of Sewer Reticulation and sewer work.	R2440 189.97	<input type="checkbox"/> Civil works on the project is 100% completed. <input type="checkbox"/> The transformer has been installed and other electrical appliances are in progress.
2. Mooihoek water treatment plant project	R22 000 000.00	64% completed. The overall progress on site is very slow. The contractor promised to increase the number of shutters and skilled labour to speed up the progress.
3. Steelpoort Bulk Water Supply	R39 000 000.00	<input type="checkbox"/> Not much is done yet.
4. Mooihoek water supply project	R13 000 000.00	<input type="checkbox"/> The project is approximately 75% completed. <input type="checkbox"/> The excavation of pipeline and equipping of borehole are completed.
5. Mooihoek / Tubatse bulk water supply	R32 050 517.88	<input type="checkbox"/> The contractor is busy on excavations and pipe laying.

The above projects listed above have created jobs for 91 people, 15 women, 17 men and 59 youth.

As promised in 2007/08 financial year, Sekhukhune District Municipality has appointed almost all the water supply volunteers as permanent pump operators. This has improved the water provision in GTM. GSDM and DWARF continue to provide diesel and maintenance of the water machine in the municipality.

Greater Tubatse Municipality as water service authority in the urban areas has supplied 177 new households with water for the first time in 2008/09. The targeted number of new households to be provided with water for the first time was 180, but due to Economic meltdown the new housing development projects were halted, hence the municipality was unable to reach its target.

The municipality is doing well in the abstraction of water. In 2008/09 financial year, the municipality was able to abstract 2,131,222 kiloliters of water and supplied 1,443,102 kiloliters to the community in the urban area. Despite the aged infrastructure in GTM, the municipality has reduced network burst and leaks from 560 to 455 per year, which has contributed positively to the water provision in the municipality.

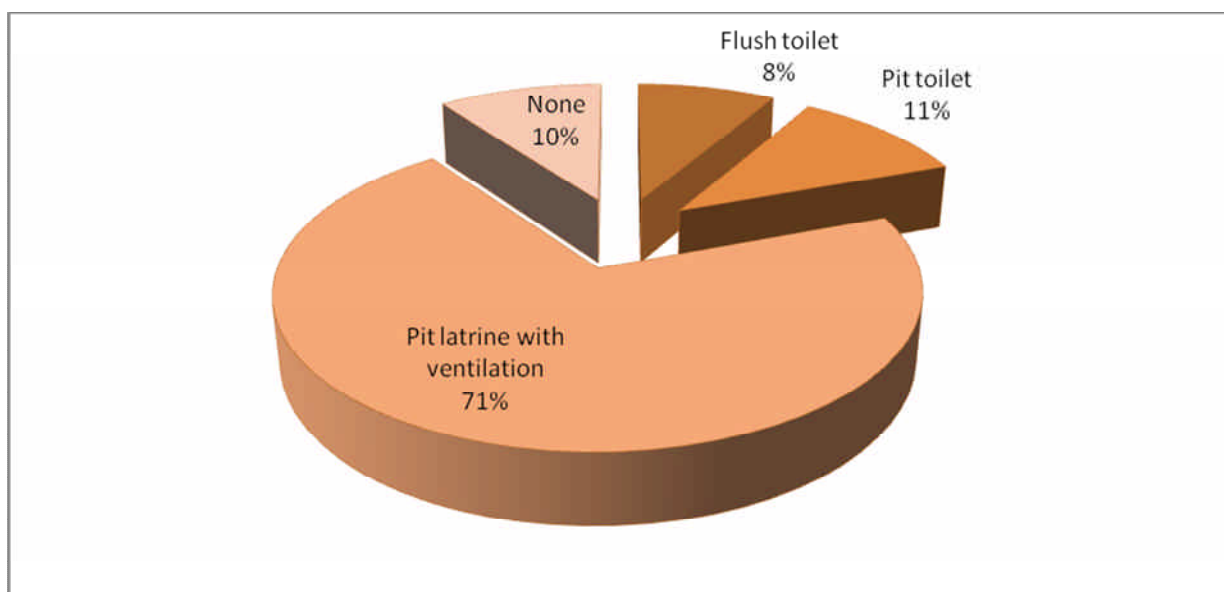
Theft of stand pipes and electric cables and the selling of diesel by pump operators remains a challenge in GTM. Sometime communities spent weeks without water because of a stolen electric cable or lack of diesel which provides water to the community.

2.2 Sanitation

Provisioning of sanitation service in GTM faced a serious challenge. Very few households receive this service in the municipality. According to 2007 community survey only 3293 households get sanitation services while 63 318 households do not get this services. The table below shows the status sanitation provision in the municipality.

Figure / Table 23: Sanitation Status Quo

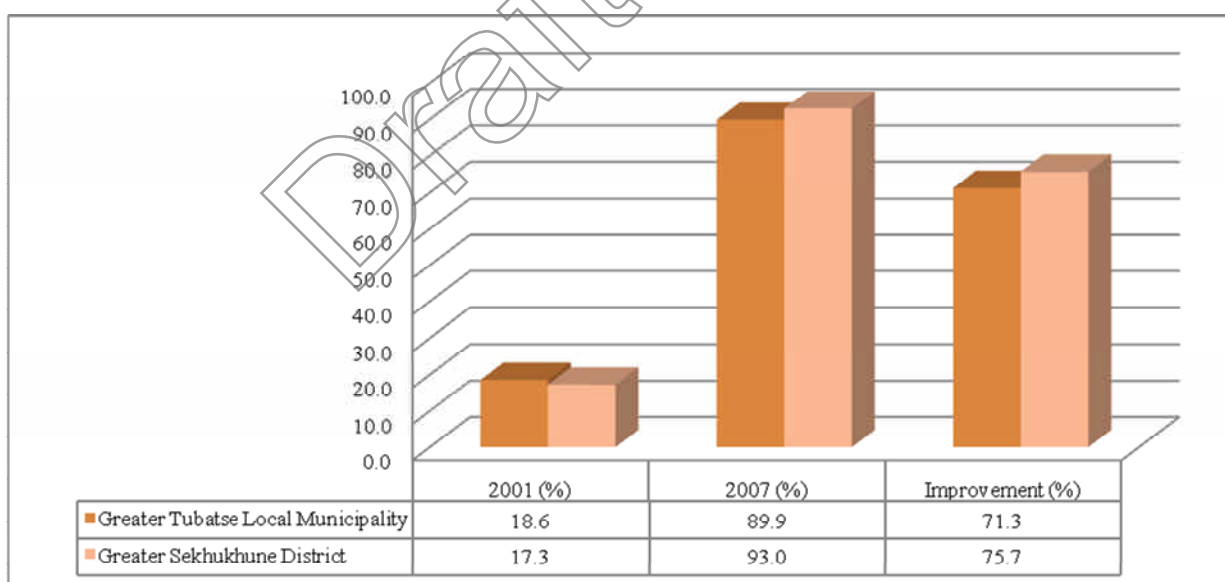
Service	Number of household have access
Flush toilet	5 661
Pit toilet	7 261
Pit latrine with ventilation	46 961
None	6 728



(Source: Census 2001)

For 2008/09 the municipality provided sanitation services to 177 new households for the first time in the urban areas and 1,045 VIP toilets to Ga-Selala village.

The challenges that the Greater Tubatse Local Municipality face in its attempts to improve access to basic sanitation is evident if the following statistics from the 2007 Community Survey are considered. (The statistics refer to percentage of households with access to flush toilets, dry toilet facilities, chemical toilet facilities and/or a pit latrine with ventilation).

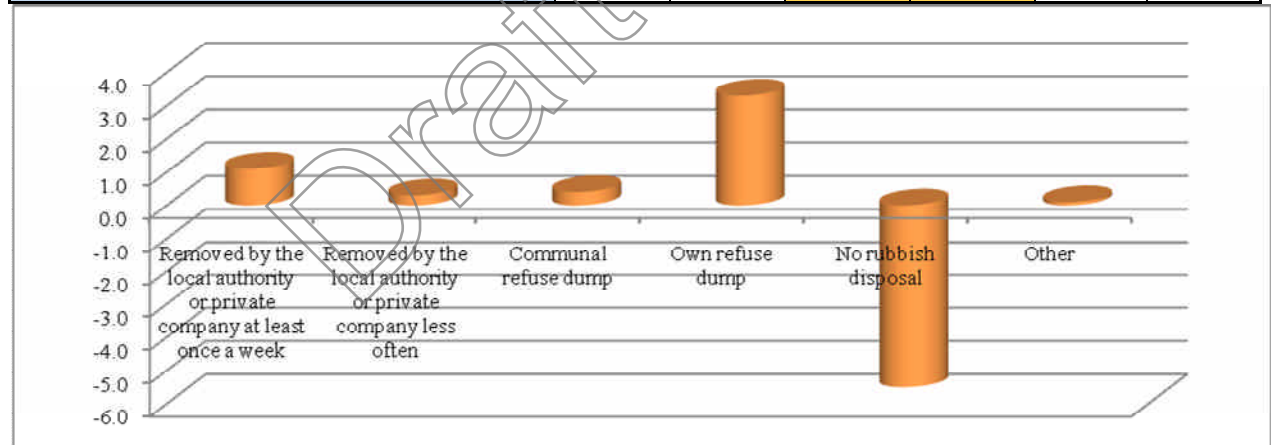


2.3 Refuse Removal

The Greater Tubatse Local Municipality is experiencing huge challenges with the removal of solid waste. The municipality provide this service only to urban areas and the townships. Rural areas have their own ways of refuse removal. The **Waste Group Ingwe** and **Bauba Marumo Waste Management** were appointed to collect refuse in the municipality urban area and 4767 households benefited from the refuse removal service in the municipality and a total of 33,256 m³ of total volume of general waste were collected and removed. However, 61,844 households in the rural area go without this service.

Figure / Table 24: Refuse Removal Status Quo

Type of service	GTLM		GSDM		National (RSA)	
	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007
Removed by the local authority or private company at least once a week	6.7	7.1	5.3	6.4	55.4	60.1
Removed by the local authority or private company less often	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.9	1.5	1.7
Communal refuse dump	0.5	1.4	0.9	1.3	1.7	2.1
Own refuse dump	65.1	76.9	75.0	78.3	32.6	28.6
No rubbish disposal	27.1	13.4	18.3	12.8	8.7	7.1
Other	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3



2.4 Roads and Storm water

The total road network in GTM, including local, district and provisional roads are approximately 798.9km. A total of 39% is surfaced road, while 61% is unsurfaced road. During the 2008/09 financial year, the GTM was able to upgrade 2.5km of road to tar and paved 800 m of road in Praktiseer; upgraded Burgersfort internal streets into paving; and constructed five small access bridges in areas where people were unable to cross during raining seasons. The table below shows the details.

Figure / Table 25: Roads Projects, 2008/09

Project Title	Purpose / Aim of the Project	Project Budget	Project Status
1. Praktiseer Internal streets	Changing 2.5 km of road to tar	R6 565.000.00	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project completed
2. Extension of Praktiseer road	Paving 800m of road	R3 700.000.00	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project completed
3. Burgersfort Internal streets	Construction of medians	R5 400.000.00	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project completed
4. Ga-Malekane	Building small access bridge	R1099126.78	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project complete
5. Taung	Building small access bridge	R2114598.08	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project complete
6. Mapareng	Building small access bridge	R1182661.19	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project complete
7. Madiseng	Building small access bridge	R1325615.95	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project complete

2.4.1 Road Maintenance

In September 2008, the GTM officially launched its Municipal Public Works Unit to reduce its high road backlog. The launch was conducted in Kgautswane village by the Mayor of GTM Cllr R.S. Mamekoa. The municipality allocated R5 000 000 for the establishment of the Public Works Unit. The funds were utilized to purchase a double drum pedestrian vibratory roller, a motor grader, two dipper truckers and a backhoe loader which are mainly to improve the municipal rural roads.

The Tables below indicate the work done by the Municipality in the rural areas.

Figure / Table 26: Grading of Internal Streets

Ward Number And Village Name	Distance Down
Ward 22 (Ga-Motodi)	1 km
Ward 05 (Madiseng)	3.5 km
Ward 13 (Praktiseer)	5 km

Figure / Table 27: Emergency Services Funeral

Ward Number	Distance Down
Ward 01 (Leboeng)	14 km
Ward 07 (Driekop)	5 km
Ward 15 (Maakubu)	2 km
Ward 20 (Bothashoek)	8.5 km
Ward 25 (B1 - London and Mashamothane)	10.5 km
Ward 28 (Ga-Masha)	3 km

Figure / Table 28: Emergency Service (Disaster)

Ward Number	Distance Down
Ward 01 (Ohrigstad)	2 km
Ward 25 (Mashamothane)	0,8 km

Figure / Table 29: Emergency Services (Events and Athletics Open Space)

WARD NUMBER	DISTANCE DOWN
Ward 01 (Leboeng)	6000m ²
Ward 27 (Ga-Malekane)	0,5 km
Ward 13 (Praktiseer)	38 000m ²
Ward 21 (Ga-Makofane)	6000 m ²
Ward 22 (Ga-Motodi)	6000 m ²
Ga-Malekane	8000 m ²

Figure / Table 30: Repair of potholes

	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Total
Burgersfort	149,4m ²	41.0m ²	160.81m ²	33.39m ²	384.60m ²
Ohrigstad	-	137.81m ²	31.45m ²	-	169.26 m ²
Steelpoort	31.14m ²	104.15m ²	32.67m ²	11.0m ²	178.96m ²

Figure / Table 31: Removal of soil on the road surface

	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Total
Burgersfort	21747.86m ²	37744.87m ²	30955.11m ²	-	90447.64m ²
Ohrigstad	-	2973.78m ²	1565.53m ²	-	4539.31m ²
Steelpoort	1414.56m ²	6411.20m ²	3387.29m ²	-	11213.05m ²

Figure / Table 32: Cleaning of culverts

	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Total
Burgersfort	-	-	14	-	14
Ohrigstad	-	-	-	-	-
Steelpoort	-	-	18	-	18

Figure / Table 33: Grass cutting

	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Total
Burgersfort	-	-	284.81m ²	-	284.81m ²
Ohrigstad	-	-	-	-	-
Steelpoort	-	-	-	-	-

2.5 Electricity

Electricity provisioning in Greater Tubatse Municipality is the competency of ESKOM. The Municipality only identify beneficiaries and draw a priority list to ESKOM to electrify those identified villages. For the past three years there have not been any new electricity connection in GTM, hence the electricity backlog is high. According to 2007 Community Survey 44,030 households in GTM has access to electricity and 22,581 are without electricity. Sekhukhune District Municipality and GTM have tried in many occasions to co-fund the electrification of villages in Greater Tubatse Municipality, but lack of electricity capacity by ESKOM in GTM nullified the efforts. To alleviate the problem ESKOM is constructing a new power station in Burgersfort, which will improve the electric capacity in GTM when finished.

During the 2008/09 financial year, the GTM aimed to add 3,500 new households to the beneficiary list for free basic electricity, but due to better co-ordination the municipality has been able to add 44,435.

2.5.1 Alternative Energy

The municipality has continued supplying Alternative energy to the following villages In 2008/09 financial year: Ga- Mokgotho, Maretlwaneng, Mankele, Mamogolo, Lefahla, Ga-Malepe and Ga-Moraba. Each household was give 5 litre of gel and one litre oil per month.

The table below shows the allocation energies per Village;

Figure/Table 34: *Supply of Alternative Energy in GTM*

Name of the Village	Number of beneficiaries
1. Ga- Mokgotho	144
2. Ga-Malepe	42
3. Maretlwaneng	108
4. Ga-Moraba	42
5. Mankele	36
6. Ga-Motshana	128
7. Lefahla	33
8. Ga-Mamogolo	36

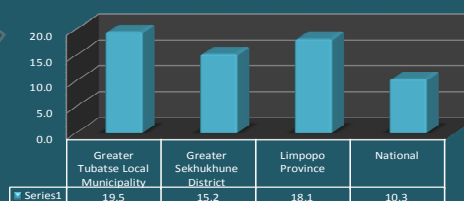
Source: Technical Department Monthly Reports

2.5.2 Access levels to electricity

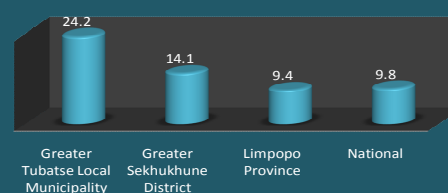
Figure / Table 35: Access levels to electricity

Percentage distribution of households by type of energy/fuel used for lighting	GTLM		Greater Sekhukhune District		National		Analysis		
	Census 2001	Census 2007	Census 2001	Census 2007	Census 2001	Census 2007	GTLM	GSDM	National
Electricity	46.6	66.1	63.6	78.8	69.7	80.0	19.5	15.2	10.3
Gas	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Paraffin	5.1	4.4	4.4	3.2	6.8	5.3	-0.7	-1.2	-1.5
Candles	47.2	28.5	31.1	17.2	22.7	13.8	-18.7	-13.9	-8.9
Solar	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	-0.3	-0.2	0.0
Other	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
Percentage distribution of households by type of energy / fuel used for heating	GTLM		Greater Sekhukhune District		National		Analysis		
	Census 2001	Census 2007	Census 2001	Census 2007	Census 2001	Census 2007	GTLM	GSDM	National
Electricity	16.8	41.0	21.0	35.1	49.0	58.8	24.2	14.1	9.8
Gas	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.0	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1
Paraffin	6.9	7.9	6.3	5.5	14.6	13.1	1.0	-0.8	-1.5
Wood	70.4	48.8	54.5	49.2	24.6	20.0	-21.6	-5.3	-4.6
Coal	2.0	0.7	13.8	7.6	6.6	3.9	-1.3	-6.2	-2.7
Animal dung	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.2	-0.6	-0.8	-0.5
Solar	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	-0.4	-0.4	-0.1
Other	2.2	1.5	2.6	2.1	3.1	2.9	-0.7	-0.5	-0.2
Percentage distribution of households by type of energy/fuel used for cooking	GTLM		Greater Sekhukhune District		National		Analysis		
	Census 2001	Census 2007	Census 2001	Census 2007	Census 2001	Census 2007	GTLM	GSDM	National
Electricity	16.1	40.5	19.3	37.4	51.4	66.5	24.4	18.1	15.1
Gas	1.5	0.5	1.4	0.9	2.5	2.0	-1.0	-0.5	-0.5
Paraffin	11.9	11.8	13.0	11.4	21.4	14.9	-0.1	-1.6	-6.5
Wood	68.1	46.8	54.4	46.5	20.5	15.1	-21.3	-7.9	-5.4
Coal	0.6	0.3	10.1	3.7	2.8	1.2	-0.3	-6.4	-1.6
Animal dung	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	-0.8	-1.0	-0.8
Solar	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2
Other	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1

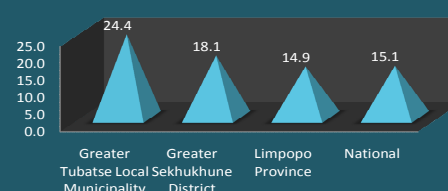
Percentage of households using electricity for lighting	2001	2007	Service improvement
Greater Tubatse Local Municipality	46.6	66.1	19.5
Greater Sekhukhune District	63.6	78.8	15.2
Limpopo Province	62.9	81.0	18.1
National	69.7	80.0	10.3



Percentage of households using electricity as main source of energy for heating	2001	2007	Service improvement
Greater Tubatse Local Municipality	16.8	41.0	24.2
Greater Sekhukhune District	21.0	35.1	14.1
Limpopo Province	27.4	36.8	9.4
National	49.0	58.8	9.8



Percentage of households using electricity for cooking	2001	2007	Service improvement
Greater Tubatse Local Municipality	16.1	40.5	24.4
Greater Sekhukhune District	19.3	37.4	18.1
Limpopo Province	25.3	40.2	14.9
National	51.4	66.5	15.1



(Source: Community Survey, 2007)

2.6 Housing

Housing is the competency of the Limpopo Provincial Government. Local Municipalities only assist in identification of beneficiaries. Due to the increasing mining industries in the GTM, the need for houses has also increased. During 2008/09 financial year, the Limpopo Department of Local Government and Housing has allocated 300 RDP houses to the GTM. These houses were distributed as follows: Diphale 40; Maakubu 40; Swale 30; TSwenyane 25; Manoke 30; Lefahla 30; Mahlakwena 30; and Lepelle 23. The project started late; hence the building of the house is still ongoing.

2.6.1 Blocked Project

During the 2005/06 financial year an allocation for PHP at Ga-Mapodile, Praktiseer, and Leboeng has been put under a blocked project, which was implemented during the 2008/09 financial year. A TAFET Developer was appointed by the Provincial Department of Local Government and Housing to undertake the blocked housing project in Greater Tubatse Municipality.

Figure / Table 36: Progress Report

Location	Allocation (Housing Units)			Foundations Completed			Pate Wells			Houses Completed			Outstanding		
	2003/04	2006/07	2008/09	2003/04	2006/07	2008/09	2003/04	2006/07	2008/09	2003/04	2006/07	2008/09	2003/04	2006/07	2008/09
Ga-Mapodile			27			25			2			0			0
Praktiseer			473			123			0			258			92
Leboeng	100	100	100	0	2	1	0	10	11	2	88	88	98	0	1
Malaeneng	100			0			0			100			0		
Mapareng	100			0			0			2			98		

The GTM is proud on the fact that the Municipality was nominated to participate in Govern Mbeki Housing Awards, even though it did not win an award and secondly that MEC for Local Government Mme Maite Nkoana Mashabane donated two houses to the needy families, one at Leboeng and second one at Ntswaneng.

2.7 Capital Projects

The Municipality allocated R30 887 002 for capital projects during the 2008/09 financial year; R19 257 003 from the MIG and R11 630 000 from external loans. The table below illustrates its distributions.

Figure / Table 37: Capital Projects

Project Title	Funding Source[s]		Total
	MIG	External lo	
1. Upgrading Road Praktiseer	R1,699,105	R2,000,895	R3,700,000
2. Burgersfort Road and bridge	R3,335,895	R2,064,105	R5,400,000
3. Public Works (Rural roads and Equipment)		R5,000,000	R5,000,000
4. Small Access Bridge	R5,722,003		R5, 722, 003
5. Praktiseer Internal Road	R4,000,000	R2,565,000	R6, 565, 000
6. Community Halls	R4,500,000		R4,500, 000
TOTAL	R19,257,003	R11,630,000	R30,887,003

Figure / Table 38: Progress on the 2008/09 Capital Projects

Project name	Purpose / distribution of the project	Budget	Status of the project
1. Community halls	Two community halls with capacity of 200 seats are built at Driekop and Ga-Mokgotho communities.	R4,500, 000	All the community halls are completed and waiting for official handover to the communities.
2. Small Access Bridges	Four small access bridges were built in the following communities: Ga-Malekane; Taung; Mapareng and Madiseng.	R5,722,003	All projects are completed
3. Upgrading roads Praktiseer	800m road at Praktiseer was paved.	R3,700,000	The project is completed
4. Praktiseer internal roads	2.5 km of internal roads in Praktiseer was improved to tar.	R6,565,000	The project is completed.
5. Burgersfort road and bridge	The construction of median speed hump, on the R37 road and the enlargement of the road.	R5,400,000	The project is completed
6. Public works (Rural Roads & Equipment loan)	The municipality bought double drum pedestrian vibratory roller; motor grader, two dipper trucks and backhoe loader to improve the status of rural roads.	R5,000,000	A programme for upgrading rural roads is developed and the equipment is also used for emergency services.

The total spending on MIG project for 2008/09 financial year was 100%. Eight projects were implemented under EPWP and have created 702 jobs in the municipality.

2.8 Community and Social Development

2.8.1 Cemeteries

The following projects related to the maintenance and expansion of cemeteries has been undertaken during the 2008/09 financial year:

Figure / Table 39: Cemeteries (Projects, 2008/09)

Project name	Purpose of the project / the programme	Progress / impact	Comments / challenges
<i>Cemetery Management System</i>	To develop a cemetery management system in GTM	The system is 100% completed and operate well.	None
<i>Exhumation and reburials</i>	To develop a proper procedure for exhumation and reburials.	The system is at 90% completion. Public consultation has been done and there is an understanding of how the system operates among the stakeholders.	None
<i>One Stop shop burial service</i>	To establish a proper and procedure for one stop shop for the burials.	The project is at 80% completion. Stakeholders were called for the GTM to explain the system.	There is a lack of knowhow from the community and funeral parlours. A public meeting are called to clarify the project.
Burgersfort Cemetery	To conduct a feasibility study on the establishment of Burgersfort Cemetery.	45% of work is done.	Inaccessibility of the area, rocky, the area is sloping towards the river.

2.8.2 Sport and Recreation

Figure / Table 40: Sports and Recreation, 2008/09

Event	Date/ Logistics	Comments
Mayoral Golf Tournament	The event was held on 25 October 2008 at Tubatse Golf Course.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The event was planned to create a platform for interaction amongst people of different strata; to promote the spirit of togetherness and unity in the municipality. <input type="checkbox"/> The day was graced by participants from Tubatse Municipality; Thaba Chweu, Phalaborwa and Mookgopong. <input type="checkbox"/> All racial groups were represented. <input type="checkbox"/> Prize giving was done by the honourable Mayor Cllr R.S. Mamekoa, flanked by Miss GTM 2008(Thapedi Mphogo) and little miss world (Michael Van Der Merwe). <input type="checkbox"/> The awards included: DVD players, Cartoon Kits, Electronic Iron, Torches, Dinner sets, Dessert sets, Umbrellas, Golf balls, Pocket knives and Grocery vouchers.
Sports Day	It was held on 15 October 2008 between Sekhukhune District Municipality and Greater Tubatse Municipality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The event included soccer and netball. It was held at Mecklenburg SAPS Ground. GTM won the game.
Indigenous Games	Indigenous games for 2008/09 financial year were held on 24 October 2008 at Sehlaku High School in Driekop.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> There are a total of three hubs in the municipality that are being manned by Department of Sports Art and Culture through <i>siyadlala mass participation</i>. <input type="checkbox"/> The participants are in and out of school youth as well as community members who have interest in sports. The municipality played an oversight and supportive roles in the programme. <input type="checkbox"/> The event included the following codes: Diketo, Morabaraba, Dibeke, Kgati, Kho-Kho and Moruba.
O.R Tambo Games		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 53 games and 63 participants participated during the first and second phase respectively. <input type="checkbox"/> 19 participants were selected to participate in the provincial games.
Mayoral Cup		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The competition was run up to cluster level.
Mayoral Marathon	It was held on 6 th December 2008.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The event was successful. <input type="checkbox"/> It also included wheelchairs race of 5 km.
Chess Development	It was held on 6 th December 2008.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The event was successful.
Beauty Pageants	The event was held at Ga-Motodi Tribal Office on the 12 th September 2008.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The attendance was good, the venue was jam packed.
Library Outreach Programme	Four library outreach programmes were conducted in the financial year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Different approaches were used for school library day to comply with requirement of educational fraternity. <input type="checkbox"/> New 26 members were registered as library users.
Library Week	The event took place at all municipal Libraries from	Book exhibition were arranged and invitation was extended to all schools within Greater Tubatse Municipality. Eleven

Event	Date/ Logistics	Comments
	16-21 March 2009.	schools were able to attend, namely: Burgersfort Training Centre, Calvin college, Mmiditsi high school, Batau high school, Marota primary, Morewane primary, Ikhwezi primary school, Mokgabudi primary school, Bogwasha ABET Centre and Sunrise Crèche
School Library Day	The municipality issued out invitations to schools which want assistance in the setting-up of their libraries.	<input type="checkbox"/> Positive respond was received from Sebope Primary School at Driekop Area.
World Book Day	The event was organised in all Municipal Libraries on 23 April 2009.	<input type="checkbox"/> It was a book exhibition event.
Book Acquisition	GTM managed to acquire 159 books	<input type="checkbox"/> Most books acquired are for engineering and few for mining.

2.8.3 Community Facilities and Environmental Restoration and Rehabilitation

Figure / Table 41: *Community Facilities and Events, 2008/09*

Project / event	Comments
Mapodile Thusong Service Centre	<input type="checkbox"/> GTM has facilitated the establishment of Mapodile TSC. <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement between the Xstrata and GTM senior management is going on. Only 40% of the work is done on this project.
Maintenance of Ntwampe Sports Centre	<input type="checkbox"/> The area has been clear off weeds and shrubs. The challenge with the centre is that it water pipe has been cut off and the main watch inside the ablution block has been stolen.
Parks Establishment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Two recreation parks have been developed but still need finishing ups.
Tree Planting / Arbor Day	<input type="checkbox"/> The Arbor Day was held on 04 th September 2008 at Driekop. <input type="checkbox"/> 500 non-fruit indigenous trees of the height of 500mm to 1m tall were donated to eighty seven schools in the municipality. <input type="checkbox"/> FTFA donated 1550 trees to RDP houses occupants.
Ecosystem Competition	<input type="checkbox"/> GTM had a plan to establish ecosystem competition for the local schools, but due to lack of sponsorship the project was unable to start.
Disaster Management	<input type="checkbox"/> GTM has reduced property damage due to fire by 10% for the 2008/09 financial year.

(1) HIV/AIDS Campaigns

The GTM was selected by *Centre for Municipal Research and Advise (CMRA)* to participate in the pilot project for bench marking municipal on HIV/AIDS responses in South Africa during 2008/09. A total of 284 municipalities in South Africa participated in the research that was conducted from the 11th to the 14th of August 2008.

The HIV/AIDS focal persons and IDP managers were invited for a three days workshop at the Pretoria Farm inn. The purpose of the event was to improve municipal responses to the

HIV/AIDS epidemic through better integration of HIV/Aids in municipal service delivery and thereby reduce the infection rate and mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS.

The municipality is working with *Dilokong Hospital* to reduce the HIV/AIDS prevalence rate in its area of jurisdiction. The HIV/AIDS for the past six months has been declining from 24.7 in the first semester to 18.9 in the second semester. Three HIV/AIDS campaigns have been conducted during the 2008/09 financial year, namely:

Figure / Table 42: HIV Awareness Initiatives, 2008/09

Programme/Project	Logistics (Date & Venue)	Comments
1. World AIDS Day	Celebration inter-sectorally at Ribacross (Leshaba Sports Ground) on the 11 th December 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ The event started with informal session with soccer and netball teams from GTM, Child AID Tubatse, TCE and Hungry Lion; ❑ Whilst the game were on TCE lay Councillors were busy with pre and post HIV Counselling; ❑ Dept of Health through Penge Hospital personnel were busy on VCT and tested 35 people. ❑ There were four gazebos which were supplied by Marula Mine were used by Lifeline, TCE, and Child AID Tubatse for health promotion and Dilokong Hospital as Condom distribution stall; ❑ NAPWA Limpopo Supplied AIDS Stickers; and ❑ The main message was delivered by the Acting Mayor Cllr. M.M. Manamela.
2. Local STI/Condom Week	The week was celebrated under the Theme “Lead and unite, protect me from STIs, HIV and unwanted pregnancy” from 9 th – 15 th February 2009 at Sekhukhune FET College (Dr.C.N. Phatudi Campus).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ The event was celebrated in partnership with SAPS, Sector Departments, Life line, Home based Carers, TCE and Aurum Institute. There were also a number of schools which participated in the event. ❑ On 13th February 2009 there was Films and Publication Board to highlight the dangers of late TV Viewing by the children as well as child pornography;
3. Candle light	The event was held at Praktiseer on 23/05/2009.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ The event was hosted by the Provincial Dept of Health.

(2) Cholera Outbreak

In 2008 towards the end of the year, Greater Tubatse Municipality experienced shattering dimensions of Cholera outbreak. 45 people were reported to have passed away due to the epidemic. The affected villages were: Ga-Motodi which was the first village in which the epidemic was discovered, Matokomane, Taung, Mareseleng, Ga-Mampuru and some sporadic cases at Mooihoek, Diphale and Moroke. Mampuru was the hardest hit area.

Cholera response committee was established to combat the epidemic. The committee was comprised of officials from Community service department, Technical services, Executive support, representatives from Sekhukhune District Municipality and Limpopo the Department of Health and Welfare. Key activities of the committee were:

- Public Health Education;
- Stakeholder engagement and feedback;
- Provision of material support to victims and their families which include foods and coffins to bury the deceased;
- Monitoring and weekly testing of water tankers; and
- Monitoring of disposal of septic tankers and soliciting of external support.

Sekhukhune District municipality pledged with the of R18,5 million which was utilised for the following:

- Refurbishment of Steelpoort water waste Treatment plant;
- Emergency tanker to affected villages which run from 16 December 2008 to 28 February 2009;
- Refurbishment of water infrastructures and drilling of boreholes;
- Establishment of draught relief projects;
- For conducting research on all dumping sites at GTM: and
- The organisation of Cholera cum AIDS rally.

Department of Health as well as the Department of Water affairs had supplied both material and immaterial resources to the course. Child-AIDS also organised cholera rally at Riba-Cross to heighten awareness on cholera.

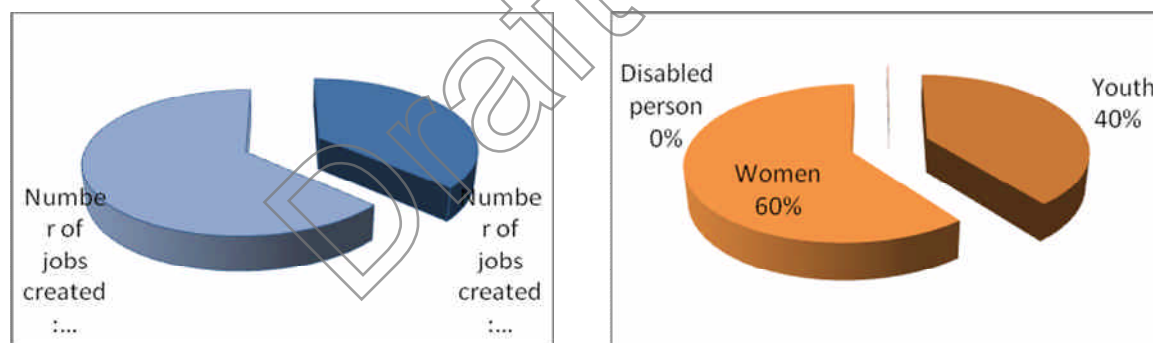
Local mines such as Eastern Chrome Mine and Xstrata assisted the municipality to combat the Epidemic. Eastern Chrome Mine donated 1000 bottled Jiks and cleaned the Sanitation project at Makgemeng village. Xstrata drilled boreholes and refurbished water infrastructure at Ga-Mampuru, Phasha, Maphopha and Malekane.

2.9 Local Economic Development

(1) Job Creation

The GTM has created 670 jobs during the 2008/09 financial year through IT projects and other LED activities. Compared to the previous financial year, this number represents an increase of 280 jobs. A total of 212 of the jobs had benefited youth, 324 women and one benefited a disable person.

Figure / Table 43: Job creation, 2008/09



(2) LED Forum

The municipality has been able to launch its LED Forum with all sector forums represented. Since its launch the LED Forum was able to meet once. The municipality is currently preparing to launch an LED Summit to address the economic problems in the municipality.

(3) Poverty Alleviation Projects

The GTM planned to support eight poverty alleviation projects, but due to lack of sufficient funds it was able to support six of them. The main task that the municipality did was to connect the projects with funders and arranging workshop for capacity building (training) projects that benefited are.

Figure/Table 44: *Poverty alleviation projects*

Project Name	Core Business	Village	Assistant provided
1. Botse Bja Africa	Brick makers	Resden	Linked with SEDA for SABS compliance
2. Basadi re maano	Sewing	Riba – Cross	Linked with SEDA for SABS compliance
3. Leather at it best	Leather work	Magobading	Linked with SEDA for SABS compliance
4. M.J.S. Civils	Tiles	Kgautswana	Linked with SEDA for SABS compliance
5. Megokgo ya Lethabo	Bakery	Ga- Mapodile	Linked to the Department of Labour
6. Ratinthe	Gardening	Ga-Riba	Gardening tools, seedling and fencing

(4) Township Development

Demarcation of Site

The demarcation of sites in rural area is faced with several challenges. No new rural demarcation in was done during the 2008/09 financial year, due to the denial of access to land by traditional

authorities. Sites that were planned for rural area have been shifted to the Praktiseer Township; hence 1500 site/stands were developed in Praktiseer.

The municipality has received 14 new applications for township establishment during the 2008/09 financial year, of which 10 met the minimum legislative requirements and are in the process of Council approval. Three are still waiting for outstanding information, and one application has been objected.

(5) Zoning and Building Plans

Figure / Table 45: Zoning and Building Plans

Application outstanding 1 July 2008	Category	Number of new application received 2008/09	Total value of application received(r)	Application on outstanding 30 June 2009
2,031	Residential new	7,230	R26,370	9,240
1,004	Residential new	65		1,066
3	Commercial	36		38
0	Industrial	213		213
-	Others	-		
1	Institutional	14		14
1	Educational	14		14
5	Special	1		5
27	Public Open Space	19		45
1	Waste	-		1
1	Mining	-		1
-	Municipal	3		2

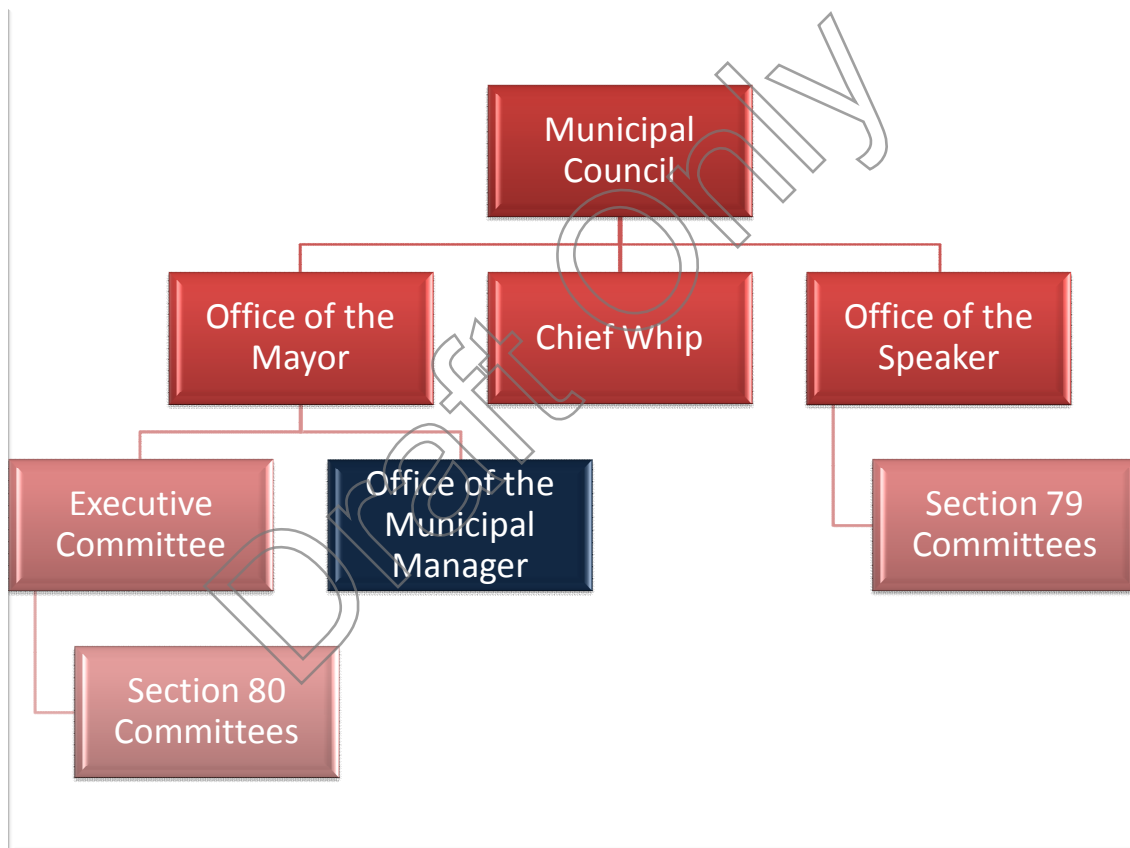
Chapter 3

HUMAN RESOURCE AND OTHER ORGANISATIONAL MANAGEMENT

3.1 Political (Governance)

The Council have 57 councillors, 29 of them are ward councillors; 28 are PR councillors; are men and 27 are women. The Council have Six Portfolio Committees, which are: Strategic services, Finance, Economic and Land Development, Corporate, Community, Executive Support and Technical services. The portfolio committees meet once per month to discuss departmental reports and recommend them to Executive committee which recommend them to Council.

Figure / Table 46: *Political Governance, Organogram*



3.1.1 Council Profile

Figure / Table 47: Councillors

No.	Surname	Full Names	Position	Party
1	Mamekoa	Ralepane Samuel	Mayor	ANC
2	Boshego	Dalitha Fiki	PR Councillor	ANC
3	Kgwedi	Selina Nokufa	PR Councillor	ANC
4	Khoza	Maria Rinkie	PR Councillor	ANC
5	Mahlo	Seshego Albert	PR Councillor	ANC
6	Mahole	Pharao Albert	PR Councillor	ANC
7	Makhubedu	Ngwanyane Rhinah	PR Councillor	ANC
8	Makhubedu	Matsoma Robert	PR Councillor	DA
9	Malatjie	Sello Marcus	PR Councillor	UIF
10	Shai	Annah Motjekwane	PR Councillor	ANC
11	Manamela	Machuene Maria	PR Councillor	ANC
12	Manotwane	Rosina Ramaabele	PR Councillor	ANC
13	Maroga	Tebadi Albertina	PR Councillor	ANC
14	Mohlala	Phulushi Archibald	PR Councillor	ANC
15	Mokoena	Suzan Patroni	PR Councillor	ANC
16	Molapo	Chwamotse Elvis	PR Councillor	PAC
17	Moraba	Komsasa Jonas	PR Councillor	PAC
18	Mosoma	Poison Phillip	PR Councillor	ANC
19	Motene	Papi Petrus	PR Councillor	ANC
20	Napo	Dithomo Jeremiah	PR Councillor	ANC
21	Ngwane	Seratabato Abigail	PR Councillor	ANC
22	Phala	Hlabishi Lemon	PR Councillor	ANC
23	Raphela	Sagoeme Francinah	PR Councillor	ANC
24	Riba	Makgolo Johanna	PR Councillor	ANC
25	Sekhukhune	Morewane Sekgothe	PR Councillor	ANC
26	Selala	Sentsho Isaiah	PR Councillor	ANC
27	Thobakgale	Tjapo Claas	PR Councillor	UIF
28	Motubatse	Masana Elsie	Speaker	ANC
29	Mahlake	Nkosi Josias	Councillor Ward 1	ANC
30	Maloma	Makgwane Maria	Councillor Ward 2	ANC
31	Nkosi	Samson Magodireng	Councillor Ward 3	ANC
32	Moropane	Nhloile Mary	Councillor Ward 4	ANC
33	Magabane	Lehlaba Flora	Councillor Ward 5	ANC
34	Mashigoane	Mapitsi Jeanette	Councillor Ward 6	ANC
35	Moshwana	Mihlothe Catherine	Councillor Ward 7	ANC
36	Pholoane	Maakgalaka Beneilwe	Councillor Ward 8	ANC
37	Moloto	Moreimane Elizabeth	Councillor Ward 9	ANC
38	Manyaka	Magoleng William	Councillor Ward 10	ANC
39	Malomane	Kapudi Hamilton	Councillor Ward 11	ANC
40	Moime	Madimabe Joseph	Councillor Ward 12	ANC
41	Mathebula	Madala William	Councillor Ward 13	ANC
42	Thobejane	Monicah Dinao	Councillor Ward 14	ANC
43	Lekubu	Super Stephen	Councillor Ward 15	ANC
44	Seerane	Marumo Moses	Councillor Ward 16	ANC
45	Mametja	Maphoko Lawrence	Councillor Ward 17	ANC

No.	Surname	Full Names	Position	Party
46	Tjatji	Jackson Pay	Councillor Ward 18	ANC
47	Leshaba	Morithi Baatseba	Councillor Ward 19	ANC
48	Riba	Mothoka Aaron	Councillor Ward 20	ANC
49	Makofane	Arnold Sello	Councillor Ward 21	ANC
50	Mogofe	Mathume Enicah	Councillor Ward 22	ANC
51	Chiloane	Lucas Ntshabeleng	Councillor Ward 23	ANC
52	Chilwane	Mashaile Joseph	Councillor Ward 24	ANC
53	Mametja	Maggy	Councillor Ward 25	ANC
54	Sekgobela	Solly Raymond	Councillor Ward 26	ANC
55	Magapa	Khukhunana Martha	Councillor Ward 27	ANC
56	Mashilo	Legasa Betty	Councillor Ward 28	ANC
57	Leshaba	Akila Ntwanana	Councillor Ward 29 (Chief Whip)	ANC

Figure / Table 48: POLITICAL OFFICE BEARERS

No.	Surname	Full Names	Position	Party
01	Mamekoa	Ralepane Samuel	Mayor	ANC
02	Motubatse	Masana Elsie	Speaker	ANC
03	Leshaba	Akila Ntwanana	Chief whip	ANC

Figure / Table 49: EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

No.	Surname	Full names	Position	Party
01.	Mamekoa	Ralepane Samuel	Mayor	ANC
02.	Manamela	Machuene Maria	Head of Technical Service	ANC
03.	Phala	Hlabishi Lemon	Head of Financial Service	ANC
04.	Motene	Papi Petrus	Head of Land and Economic Development	ANC
05.	Pholoane	Maakgalaka Beneilwe	Head of Corporate Services	ANC
06.	Mohlala	Phulushi Archibald	Head of Strategic Services	ANC
07.	Sekgobela	Solly Raymond	Head of Community Services	ANC
08.	Ngwane	Seratabato Abigil	Deputy head Community Services	ANC
09.	Moshwana	Mihlothi Catherine	Deputy head of Strategic Services	ANC
10.	Molapo	Chwamotse Elvis	Deputy head Financial Services	PAC

Figure / Table 50: FULL TIME COUNCILLORS

No.	Surname	Name	Position	Party
01.	Manamela	Machuene Maria	Head of Technical Service	ANC
02.	Phala	Hlabishi Lemon	Head of Financial Service	ANC
03.	Motene	Papi Petrus	Head of Land and Economic Development	ANC
04.	Pholoane	Maakgalaka Beneilwe	Head of Corporate Services	ANC

Figure / Table 51: PORTFOLIO COMMITTEES

Finance	Technical	Corporate services	LED	Community services	Strategic services
Phala H.L	Manamela M.M	Pholwane B	Motene P.P	Sekgobela R	Mohlala A
Molapo C. E.				Ngwane A.	Moshwana M.C
Dir: Mokwena M.L	Dir: Mhlaba H.B.	Dir: Legodi P. K.	Dir: Shai H	Dir: Boshigo D. K.	Dir: Molapo R. R.
Manyaka M. W	Malomane K. H.	Nkosi S.M.	Mahlake N. J.	Mashilo L.B.	Tjatji J.P.
Magapa K. M.	Mogofe M. E.	Raphela S. F.	Chiloane M. J.	Riba M. J.	Thobejane M.D.
Kgoedi S. N.	Moloto M. E.	Makhubedu M.R.	Maloma M. M.	Khoza M.R.	Mathebula M. W.
Mametja M. L.	Moropane N.M,	Magabane L.F.	Malatjie S. M.	Manotwane R.R.	Maroga. T. A.
Seerane M.M.	Thobakgale T. C.	Moraba K. J.	Boshigo D.F	Sekhukhune M.S.	Mahlo S.A
Napo D. J.	Makofane A.S.	Kgoshi Phasha P.D.	Moime M. J.	Mosoma P.P.	Lekubu S.S
Chiloane L.N.	Mashigoane M.J		Kgoshi Komane M.R.	Makhubedu N.R	Shai A.M
Mokoena S.P	Leshaba M.B		Kgoshi Rantho N.J	Selala S.I	Kgoshi Mohlala M.B
Kgoshi Sekhukhune P. R	Kgoshigadi Kgoete S			Mametja M.M	Kgoshi Ramaube K.L
	Kgoshi Makofane K.P			Kgoshi Maroga M.S.	
				Kgoshigadi Malepe M.E	

Figure / Table 52: Council and Portfolio Committee meetings: 2008/09 financial year

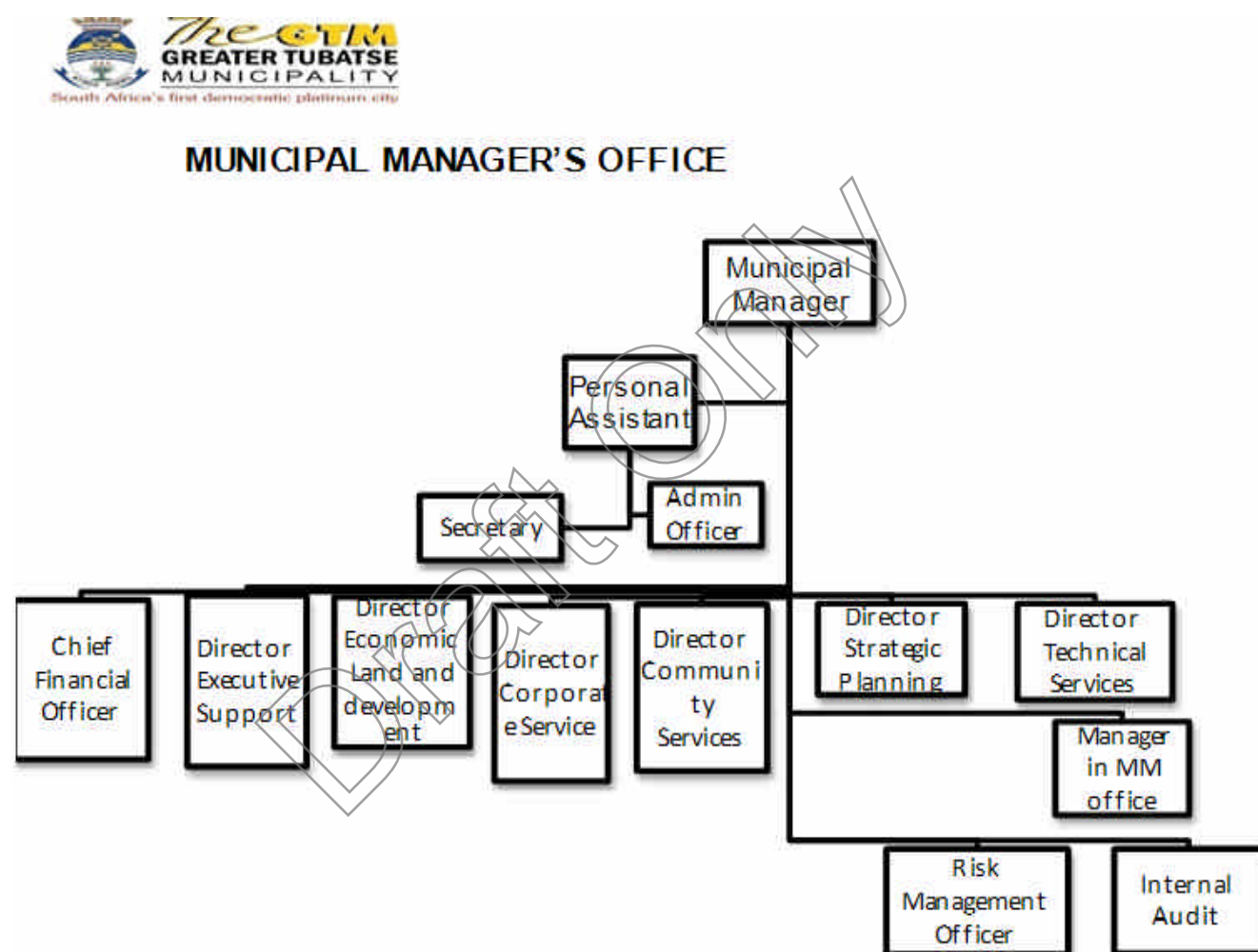
Ordinary Council	Special Council	Executive Committee	Strategic Planning	Finance	LED	Corporate	Community	Technical
1. 28/10/2008	25/09/2008	29/07/2008	24/07/2008	31/07/2008	24/07/2008	01/07/2008	16/07/2008	22/07/2008
2. 27/01/2009	15/12/2008	26/08/2008	14/08/2008	14/08/2008	08/09/2008	18/09/2008	20/08/2008	13/08/2008
3. 05/05/2009	02/02/2009	21/10/2008	-	11/09/2008	26/09/2008	30/09/2008	10/09/2008	17/09/2008
4. 28/07/2009	04/03/2009	25/11/2008	14/10/2008	16/10/2008	29/10/2008	16/10/2008	16/10/2008	14/10/2008
5.	01/04/2009	21/01/2009	21/11/2008	13/11/2008	23/11/2008	12/11/2008	12/11/2008	28/11/2008
6.	30/05/2009	24/02/2009	-	11/12/2008	15/01/2009	04/12/2008	10/12/2008	11/12/2008
7.		31/03/2009	28/01/2009	21/01/2009	12/02/2009	18/01/2009	16/01/2009	28/01/2009
8.		30/06/2009	-	18/02/2009	11/03/2009	12/02/2009	21/02/2009	12/02/2009
9.			19/03/2009	-	18/03/2009	18/03/2009	18/03/2009	30/03/2009
10.			-	-	02/04/2009	16/04/2009	28/04/2009	18/05/2009
11.			22/05/2009	14/05/2009	16/05/2009	14/05/2009	21/05/2009	22/05/2009
12.			-	17/06/2009	11/06/2009	18/06/2009	17/06/2009	18/06/2009

The municipality has established 29 ward committees - each ward has 10 ward committee members, including the ward councillor - who is the chairperson. All 29 ward committee are functional and submit reports monthly. The ward committees call quarterly mass meeting to give reports to communities and get new mandates. The municipality did not conduct any training for the ward committee. In 2007/08 GTM conducted skills audit to the ward committees to assess their skill level. Plans are plans to train the ward committees in 2009/10. Ward committees are still receiving their stipends to help them to do their daily activities. The stipend is co-funded both by the District municipality and the local municipality.

The municipality has 27 CDW's who are deployed in it. There are 11 traditional leaders who form part of the Council as observers. Department of Land Affairs had appointed a service provider to develop ward IDP for GTM, but the project is moving in the snail pace.

3.2 Organisational Structure and the Staff Establishment (Administrative)

Figure / Table 53: Administrative Organogram



The total number of approved post on the organisational structure for 2008/09 financial year was 229. A total number of 222 of these posts are currently filled. The Council passed a moratorium on the filling of posts to ensure that all staff are utilised effectively before any additional staff are appointed.

- ❑ 99 members of the GTM staff are women and 123 are men. The table below illustrate a full view of the staff composition at GTM:

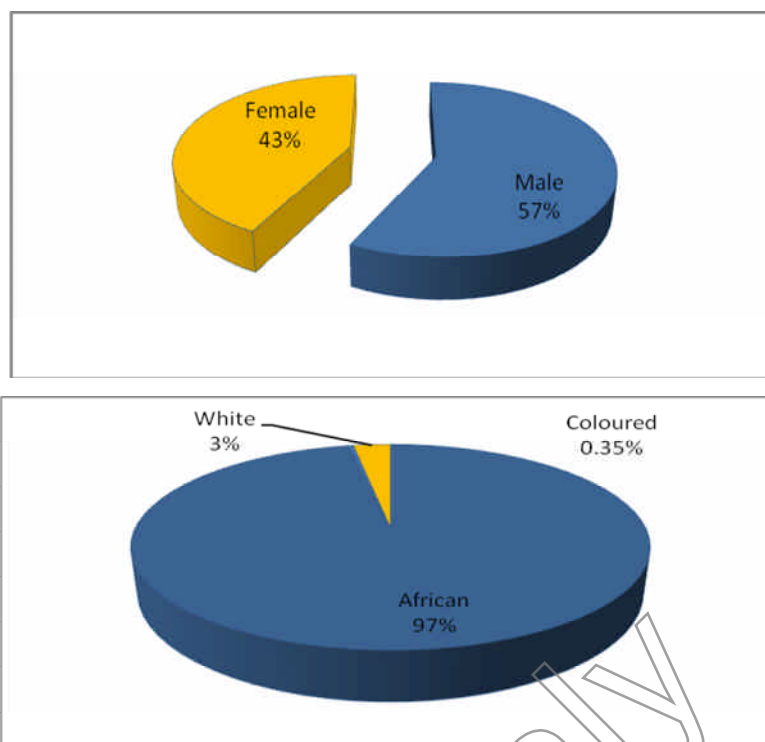
Figure / Table 54: Staff Establishment

Criteria	Men	Women	Total
<i>Blacks</i>	119	96	<i>215</i>
<i>Whites</i>	2	3	<i>5</i>
<i>Indians</i>	0	1	<i>1</i>
<i>Director Sec 57</i>	6	2	<i>8</i>
<i>Disable</i>	1	0	<i>1</i>
<i>Colour</i>	1	0	<i>1</i>

All the critical vacancies on the Municipal staff establishment are currently filled, including the Chief Financial Officer post, and the Section 57 Managers responsible for Technical Services, Planning and Development and LED and IDP Officers.

Figure / Table 55: Staff Establishment: Employment Equity Considerations

Employment category	Race										Total
	African		Coloured		Indian		White		Total		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Legislators	40	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	28	68
Directors and Corporate Managers	21	9	1	0	0	0	3	2	25	11	36
Professionals	21	11	0	0	0	0	0	2	21	13	34
Technicians and Trade Workers	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Community and Personal Service Workers	19	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	11	30
Clerical and Administrative Workers	14	35	0	0	0	0	0	1	14	36	50
Machine Operators and Drivers	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	23
Labourers	19	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	24	43
Apprentices	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



3.2.1 Training

A total of 112 councillors, managers and officials were trained during the 2008/09 financial years.

Figure / Table 56

: *Training*

Employment category	Race										
	African		Coloured		Indian		White		Total		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Legislators	11	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	6	17
Directors and Corporate Managers	21	9	1	0	0	0	3	2	25	11	36
Professionals	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	5	14
Technicians and Trade Workers	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Community and Personal Service Workers	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	7
Clerical and Administrative Workers	12	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	22	34
Machine Operators and Drivers	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Labourers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apprentices	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	61	45	1	0	0	0	3	2	65	47	112

3.3 Integrated Development Planning (IDP) and Performance Management System (PMS)

GTM adopted its draft IDP on 6 April 2009 and took it for public participation on 17 April 2009. To maximise attendance the municipality was divided into six clusters, namely:

- ☐ The Ohrigstad Cluster;
- ☐ Dilokong one cluster;
- ☐ Dilokong two clusters;
- ☐ The Burgersfort Cluster;
- ☐ The Praktiseer cluster and;
- ☐ Phasha - Mampuru Cluster.

Transport was provided to all clusters to enable people to attend the meetings. The final IDP was adopted by Council on 30 May 2009 and copies were submitted to MEC of Local Government and Housing, National Treasury and Provincial Treasury.

Unlike in the previous years our IDP documents have most sector plans that were not there in the previous IDP documents e.g. HIV/AIDS Strategy. In 2007/08 the GTM had a credible IDP and we hope even in 2008/09 the IDP will still be credible as there are lot of improvements.

Despite the credibility of the IDP, the Municipality is unable to address all needs raised by public during the IDP public consultation processes. Huge service delivery backlog in the municipality nullifies all efforts made by the municipality to improve the lives of its citizen.

The municipality has a functional Performance Management System that is linked to its IDP and the municipal budget. All section 57 managers, including the Municipal Manager had signed Employment Contracts and Agreements. The municipality has a manual PMS. Efforts were made to have electronic system but due to insufficient funds it was not possible. Both Anglo Platinum and Department of Local Government in Limpopo promised to buy us an electronic system, but the promise was not fulfilled at end of the financial year.

The municipality conducted both formal and informal performance reviews in 2008/09 financial year. The reporting system of the municipality starts with the management review, where management discusses their reports before taken it to the ExCo Lekgotla, which consist of management and the executive committee members then to Council.

The GTM was able to develop an Annual Report 2007/08. The draft Annual Report 2007/08 was taken for public comments in February 2009 by the Oversight Committee. It was adopted by Council with reservation in April 2009. The report was without Audit Committee opinion as the Audit Committee did not submit their opinion.

Two IDP/PMS Fora were conducted during the 2008/09 financial year. The GTM invites all sector departments and other stakeholders to attend the IDP/PMS Forum meetings. A main activity in the IDP/PMS Forum is for stakeholders to report their performance and indicate their future plans. There are other stakeholders who attend the Forum not prepared, but for 2008/09 there had been a decline in such practice. More and more stakeholders have started to understand their role in the IDP/PMS Forum.

3.4 Governance Issues

3.4.1. Client satisfaction Survey

GTM was among the ten municipalities that were identified by the Department of Local Government to pilot it customer survey in. The survey was conducted by University of Limpopo and Endurance Service Provider. Each service provider was allocated five municipalities. Greater Tubatse Municipality was grouped with the following municipalities:

- Ba-Phalaborwa,
- Makhado,
- Tzaneen, and.
- Polokwane,

The survey was done in all 29 wards in Greater Tubatse Municipality. 12 people were interviewed in each ward. The findings are as follow:

- 71% of the respondents believe that there is good quality of life in Greater Tubatse Municipality;
- 55% of the respondents think GTM is not doing well in service delivery;
- 61% of the respondents are happy with the quality of services the municipality is providing;
- 51% of the respondents are not happy with the level of clean water the municipality is providing to it people; and
- 55% of the respondents are happy with the way municipality electricity installation list is conducted.

The survey identified the following as the top nine the priorities needs of the people in GTM:

1. Water and Sanitation,
2. Roads and Transport,
3. Health services,
4. Electricity,
5. Waste and environmental Management,
6. Community services,
7. Storm water,
8. Local Economic Development and
9. Parks and Recreation

The municipality is perceived to be doing well on Safety of its citizen in the Business area and neighbourhood with 67% of the participants agreeing that it is safe in the business area and Neighbourhood of Greater Tubatse Municipality. It is also perceived to be the best in terms of quality of life and services as compared to other Municipalities. Below is the table that reflect a comparison of the perceptions of the public on the status of services at the following Municipalities: Greater Tubatse Municipality, Phalaborwa, Tzaneen, Makhado and Polokwane.

A comparison of GTM performance with the other municipality reflects the following

Figure/Table 57: Comparison of GTM performance with Municipalities

Municipality	Quality of services	Overall performance of the municipality	Quality of life in the municipality	Services improved within the past 3 years	Provision of Water	Provision of Electricity	Economic Development	Economic Opportunities	Safety in Business area and neighbourhood
Tubatse	61%	45%	71%	51%	51%	55%	48%	47%	67%
Phalaborwa	61%	50%	58%	51%	69%	70%	50%	50%	59%
Tzaneen	53%	57%	36%	45%	57%	59%	47%	47%	61%
Makhado	58%	50%	63%	49%	51%	57%	45%	46%	62%
Polokwane	57%	53%	60%	52%	61%	63%	52%	45%	53%

Source: Municipal Service Delivery Customer Satisfaction Survey 2008/09

3.4.2. Communications

The Municipality has a communication unit which was established in 2006/07 financial year. The unit is currently understaffed and under resourced. It has only three staff members, which are: the manager and two officials. There are plans to fully equip the unit in 2009/10 financial year. In 2008/09 financial year the municipality has done well with its skeletal staff, it has produced four newsletters; adopted communication framework and communication strategy.

3.4.3. Municipal Complain management system

The municipality is using a manual complain management system which are books and suggestion box at the reception for customer to lodge complains. The tools are managed by the manager Batho Pele. There are also those complains that are submitted to the municipality via the office of the speaker and they also managed by the manager Batho Pele. The municipality is working on improving the system by getting an electronic system which will be able to track the progress and stage at which a complain in the municipality is until a feedback is given to the complainant. The municipality has also developed Customer Care Framework and Language policies to complement the functionality of the Municipal complain system.

3.4.4. Municipal IT and Related matters

The municipality has a functional website which is updated weekly. The IT services are outsourced due to lack of suitable skills in the municipality. The current services providers are also transferring skills to the municipal employees in the IT unit. The municipality has an electronic Asset register to register all municipal assets.

Chapter 4

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND RELATED INFORMATION

GREATER TUBATSE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY



The **GTM**
**GREATER TUBATSE
MUNICIPALITY**

South Africa's first democratic platinum city

**ANNUAL FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE 2009**

GREATER TUBATSE MUNICIPALITY

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GREATER TUBATSE MUNICIPALITY APPROVAL AND CERTIFICATION

I am responsible for the preparation of these annual financial statements, which are set out on pages 1 to 34, in terms of Section 125(1) of the Municipal Finance Management Act and which I have signed on behalf of the Municipality.

I certify that the salaries, allowances and benefits of Councilors as disclosed in note 20 of these annual financial statements are within the upper limits of the framework envisaged in Section 219 of the Constitution, read with the Remuneration of Public Office Bearers Act and the Minister of Provincial and Local Government's determination in accordance with this Act.



S P S MOLEPO
MUNICIPAL MANAGER

28/08/09

DATE